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HISTORY
—
OF
LYCOMING COLLEGE

AND ITS

PREDECESSOR INSTITUTIONS

WILLIAMSPORT ACADEMY

DICKINSON SEMINARY

WILLIAMSPORT DICKINSON JUNIOR COLLEGE

By

CHARLES SCOTT WILLIAMS

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In Memory of My Father
ALVIN SAMUEL WILLIAMS

Born in the Hazleton coal regions my father's coal mining ancestors were Welsh. He was called to the ministry and received his education at the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary. After graduation he was ordained an elder of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, on May 18, 1900.

His special conference interest was sustentation. On March 18, 1908, he made a motion that a committee of five be appointed to devise a plan for conference sustentation, and on March 24, 1908, he presented the report of this committee which established a conference plan and resulted in appropriations for pastors on charges where the salaries were low. As a result he was for many years secretary of the Conference Home Missionary Society which administered sustentation.

The conference sent him as a delegate to the general conference in 1920, 1928, 1932 and 1936. He was a reserve delegate in 1924. One of his ambitions was to become a district superintendent. He was appointed to the Harrisburg district when Bishop Edwin Hughes asked the ministers to signify their preference by ballot, and after he received the highest vote.

Picture Rocks, and Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, churches were built under his supervision.

He died on May 29, 1936, while attending the General Conference.

Charles Scott Williams



D. Frederick Wertz, President 1955 —



John W. Long, President 1921 to 1955

PREFACE

Dr. Wertz asked me to do some research on several of the earlier presidents of Dickinson Seminary. I became so intrigued that I decided to write a history of the institution. When Dr. Long resigned as president of Lycoming College he had intended to write such a history but unfortunately only lived a short while after his retirement.

Much can be said that isn't written in this volume. However, I have tried to be accurate in this presentation and in so doing read all of the minutes of the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, those of the Central Pennsylvania Conference and a few of the Old Baltimore Conference.

Additional sources of information used were: Minutes of the Preachers' Aid Society; Minutes of the Seminary and College as well as the executive committee meeting minutes of the college; historical matter in my possession as treasurer of the Preachers' Aid Society; historical matter in the Central Pennsylvania room at the college including the early steward books of the first Methodist circuit in the valley; historical matter in the college historical room including the early Seminary publications; early newspapers and articles in the Brown Library in Williamsport; histories of the West Branch Valley and Williamsport including the Meginness books, "Now and Then," "The Index."

I have been especially fortunate in having been a member of the executive committee when the Senior College was established and in knowing all of those who took part in this project. I am thankful to Congressman Rich and Dr. Wertz.

Charles Scott Williams

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CHAPTER I

LYCOMING AND ITS PRESIDENTS

Williampoint Dickinson Seminary, which spawned Lycoming College, was to a great extent the handiwork of Methodist preachers, all but one of whom were presidents of the institution. This exception was the founder. Two became bishops of the Methodist Church. All were influential in the conference to which Williamsport Dickinson was attached.

B. H. CREVER

Rev. B. H. Crever was the founder of the institution. He was born in Carlisle on March 16, 1817, and died at the age of 73, on April 15, 1890. He was thirty years of age, when he is said to have hurried from Milton to Williamsport, partly by foot, in order to secure the Williamsport institution for the Methodists. Influential in his conference he was a chaplain in the Civil War. A presiding elder in the Carlisle, Northumberland, and Danville districts he headed the East Baltimore delegates at the General Conference of the Church when the Central Pennsylvania Conference was formed in 1868. He is buried in the Washington Boulevard Cemetery in Williamsport.

BISHOP THOMAS BOWMAN—1848 TO 1858

Bishop Thomas Bowman, who was the first president of Dickinson Seminary, was the grandson of one of the earliest Methodist preachers from the Berwick, Pennsylvania section. After leaving the Seminary, resigning on March 22, 1858, he became president of Indiana Asbury University. Becoming a bishop in 1872, he was many years influential in the Church, living to 1914. He was 97 years old when he died. He was born July 15, 1817, near Berwick. A graduate at Dickinson College, he took top honors in his class. He became president of the Seminary at the age of 30.

THE REV. THOMPSON MITCHELL—1860 TO 1869

Influential in the Central Pennsylvania Conference, representing it at general conference four times, Rev. Thompson Mitchell resigned as presiding elder of Northumberland District at the age of 43 to become president of the Seminary. Born near Newton Hamilton, Penna., on March 22, 1817, he died at the age of 80 on May 9, 1897. He is buried in Wildwood, Williamsport.

THE REV. EDWARD J. GRAY—1874 TO 1905

Rev. Edward J. Gray was one of two Seminary presidents who devoted most of his active life to the institution. Coming to the Seminary as president in February of 1874, at the age of 41, he was the first graduate of the Seminary to become president. The Seminary as a preparatory school reached its greatest influence in the conference during his regime. He was the most popular with his fellow ministers as he was sent five times to the general conference as one of their delegates. He was born July 27, 1832, in Center County, and died in Johns Hopkins Hospital on Jan. 20, 1905. He is buried in Wildwood, Williamsport.

BISHOP W. P. EVELAND—1905 TO 1912

Elected president of the Seminary at the age of 39, Rev. W. P. Eveland was the second president of the institution who had been valedictorian of his graduating class at Dickinson College as well as a Bishop of the Methodist Church. He was for the first time elected a delegate to the General Conference from the Central Pennsylvania Conference in 1912 and at that General Conference was elected a missionary bishop. While fishing at Mt. Holly Springs his fishing pole touched an electric wire and his life was snuffed out on July 25, 1916. Born at Harrisburg Feb. 12, 1864, he was the only one of the presidents who had a Ph.D. He is buried in Mt. Holly Springs, Pennsylvania.

REV. B. C. CONNER—1913 TO 1921

Another giant of the Central Pennsylvania Conference who served the Seminary was Rev. B. C. Conner. He had taught at the Seminary in his early life but not until he was 63 did he return as president. He was 6½ years a presiding elder. Elected to three general conferences by his fellow ministers; two of his monuments in the conference are the First Church of Altoona, and the Bloomsburg church. He was a graduate of Wesleyan, being a Phi Beta Kappa there. Many of his family were graduates of the Seminary. He was born Jan. 5, 1850, at Marion, Indiana, and died August 18, 1921, at the age of 71. He is buried in Wildwood, Williamsport.

REV. JOHN W. LONG—1921 TO 1955

Dr. John W. Long served longer than any other president of the institution, 34 years. To him goes the credit of successfully maneuvering the school from preparatory and elementary teaching to Junior College, and from Junior College to four year college. With great vision he lived to see the institution a fully accredited four year college. He was not active in the politics of the conference but devoted himself almost exclusively to the Seminary. In his later years as president he was not well and lived but a short time after retiring.

His board gratefully dedicated the library in his honor, while he was still president of the institution. It had been termed necessary for the proper accreditation of the four year college and had been built under his supervision.

Dr. Long was born on the Eastern Shore of Delaware. He died in the Williamsport Hospital on May 5, 1956, within the year after he had given up his duties. He is buried in Wildwood, Williamsport.

REV. D. FREDERICK WERTZ—1955 TO —

To the great names of Dickinson Seminary should be added that of Dr. David Frederick Wertz. While serving on the Williamsport district he was selected by the college board

to succeed Dr. Long and at the age of 39 he was inaugurated and vigorously consolidated the position of the college. The teaching staff was strengthened, three new buildings were quickly completed, a \$1,000,000 fund raising drive was successfully completed, all within the short period of a few years.

DASHIEL AND SPOTTSWOOD

Two other Methodist ministers also served Dickinson Seminary as president. Their stay was short, however. The Rev. John H. Dashiel was elected to succeed Dr. Bowman in 1858. He was only president of the institution a short time until he was succeeded by Reverend Mitchell in 1860. During Dashiel's two years there were insuperable difficulties.

The Rev. Wilson Lee Spottswood served from 1869 to 1873. He was 48 when elected, was with B. H. Crever as a delegate to the general conference when the Central Pennsylvania Conference was formed. Born November 3, 1822, he died May 5, 1892, at the age of 70, and was buried in Kansas City.

CHAPTER II

LYCOMING'S SEED

Lycoming College exists because of the interest of Williamsport citizens and The Methodist Church. In 1794 a one room school was opened on the site of early Williamsport. This early beginning was the seed that resulted in Lycoming.

The institution has been known as the Williamsport Academy, as Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, as Williamsport Dickinson Junior College and as Lycoming College.

The Williamsport Academy which was chartered in 1811 had a Presbyterian atmosphere. Since 1848 the school has been influenced by the Methodist Church.

At one time the institution was owned by the Borough of Williamsport, at another time by a few of its directors. The Preachers' Aid Society of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of The Methodist Church is the present owner. It first came under Methodist influence when Williamsport was a part of the "Old Baltimore" Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAMSPORT LAID OUT

Michael Ross was the founder of Williamsport, and it was on July 4, 1796, that he auctioned off lots in his original plan of Williamsport. There were 111 acres in this plan, which was bounded on the east by Academy Street, on the south by the Susquehanna River, on the west by West and Hepburn Streets, and on the north by Hartman Alley, or North Street, with a public square in the center.

Lycoming County, of which Williamsport is the county seat, had been organized on April 13, 1795.

Michael Ross and his friend and neighbor, William Hepburn, the most influential man of the district and the first state

Senator from west of the Muncy hills, were the two most responsible for the founding of Williamsport, and for its selection as the county seat. William Hepburn was the first President Judge of Lycoming County.

BACKGROUND OF THE CITY

In order to get the correct perspective, it is necessary to know the background of the Williamsport community.

The early population of Williamsport follows:

1810 Population	344
1820 Population	621
1830 Population	833
1840 Population	1,353
1850 Population	1,615
1853 Population	2,500
1860 Population	7,561
1865 Population	12,000

Lumber was the king that gave Williamsport its early growth. In 1838 the first big lumber mill was erected in Williamsport. It was called the "Big Mill." By 1863 there were forty-five lumber mills operating, mothered by the Susquehanna Boom. The Susquehanna Boom was erected on the "Long Reach" of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in 1850. The "Long Reach" was the straight, gentle part of the river that extended from Williamsport to above Linden and the boom extended this length. Logs were floated down the river and creeks in the Susquehanna watershed. Williamsport became the mecca for the big timber of North Central Pennsylvania. The most active week of the boom as far as the mills were concerned was in the year of 1883 when one week saw 108,226 logs rafted out of the boom into the jaws of the mills.

THE CIRCUIT RIDERS

Amariah Sutton was the first person to settle within the corporate limits of Williamsport as it now exists. In 1770 he came to his farm of 312 acres on the east bank of Lycoming

Creek. In 1776 he donated an acre and a half of ground where the Calvary Methodist Church now stands, this donation for religious services and a burial ground.

In his log cabin he welcomed an itinerant Methodist minister in 1790, and it was in his cabin that the first circuit rider held meeting in 1791, under an official circuit of the Methodist Church.

In Central Pennsylvania "Little York" was the first circuit set up by the church. The second circuit was "Huntington."

Richard Parrot, in 1790, had made a tour of the West Branch at his own expense. His account of this trip at the Baltimore Conference was so glowing that he and Lewis Brown-ing were, in the Spring of 1791, appointed ministers in a new circuit called the Northumberland circuit.

In 1792 Rev. William Colbert was on the circuit. He kept a diary and his first journey up the West Branch was described as follows:

"From Northumberland, the usual starting point . . . up the river to Stephen Fields preaching there and the next day at Joshua Farley's, Wednesday at Joshua White's, Thursday at Peter Konkle's at Loyalsock, and Friday, July 2, at Amariah Sutton's in Lycoming, from the text Pray without ceasing." From Lycoming Creek Mr. Colbert passed to Richard Man-nings', thence to John Hamilton's, Richard Antis's, Henry Benn's and then to Mr. Marsdon's, preaching at each of these places. He then headed back toward Northumberland down another valley where he arrived after five days.

SUTTON'S CHURCH

Class meetings and quarterly meetings were held in Sutton's log cabin until 1805 when the Lycoming chapel was built, where the Calvary Methodist Church in Williamsport now stands. This Chapel was long known as "Sutton's Church," al-though officially known as Lycoming Chapel.

The names Northumberland and Lycoming are fragrant with holy memories in Methodist history of Susquehanna's West Branch Valley. The Northumberland circuit having been established in 1791, it was natural in 1821 to name the district Northumberland.

In 1806 the Lycoming circuit was formed. It consisted of parts of Northumberland county, all of what is now Lycoming County, and the counties north and west of Williamsport. In 1825, all west of Jersey Shore was taken from the Lycoming circuit in order to make a new circuit called the "Bald Eagle." In 1841 parts of Lycoming circuit were placed in a new Milton circuit. In 1842 the circuit was divided, all west of Quenischachschaachki (Linden) being placed in the West Branch circuit. In March of 1844, all east of Loyalsock Creek remained in Lycoming circuit, and all west of the Loyalsock in the Williamsport circuit. Pine Street and Newberry were the earliest Williamsport congregations, and a part of the Williamsport circuit. Both had their beginning in the early Sutton church. Pine Street, first called Williamsport Station, took a prominent part in the early Seminary, its first members being the most substantial of Sutton's Church.

The early leaders of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary were prominent ministers and laymen from churches that grew from the Lycoming circuit.

THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE

The first school house was built in 1794 on the site of early Williamsport. It was a one story log structure which stood on Court Alley, on a piece of land now the north side of the Courthouse yard.

This was the beginning of Lycoming College for its founders were those Williamsport settlers who kept the spark of education alive in the community. A. Woodward was the first teacher. He married a daughter of Peter Vanderbilt, son-in-law of Michael Ross.

Francis Graham was teaching in this first log schoolhouse when his supporters opened the Williamsport Academy.

THE WILLIAMSPORT ACADEMY

The "Williamsport Academy for the Education of Youth in the English and other Languages, in the Useful Arts, Science and Literature" was the name under which the Academy was incorporated on April 2, 1811. The Legislature granted \$2,000 out of the State Treasury for the Academy on the passing of the Act of Incorporation.

As a condition of the state grant the founders agreed to teach a number of poor children each year, not exceeding five, free of charge.

Lycoming County citizens were asked to subscribe in order that the school could be opened. That all who subscribed did not pay is attested by the advertisement in the Lycoming Gazette of June 29, 1814, which reads as follows:

"Trustees request all persons who subscribed to defray expenses of building to pay to Andrew D. Hepburn, who has been appointed their treasurer. Signed, Robt. McClure, Thomas Hays, Samuel Torbert, Jer. Tallman, Jno. Cummings."

The first board of trustees of the Williamsport Academy included William Wilson, Ellis Walton, Thomas Caldwell, Samuel E. Greer, Thomas Hays, William Brindle, James Stewart and Robert McClure.

Thomas Caldwell owned an estate in what became the Newberry section of Williamsport. Robert McClure was one of the early lawyers of the county, marrying a daughter of William Hepburn. Samuel E. Greer was the first postmaster of Williamsport. Ellis Walton was the second prothonotary of the county, and William Brindle was a surveyor.

ACADEMY SQUARE

Michael Ross reserved and gave Lots 161, 162, 163 and 164 of his development to the Williamsport Academy. This plot of land was known as "Academy Square."

The Academy's first home stood at the northwest corner of West Third and West Streets. His gift to the Academy was by word of mouth, for years later his heirs quitclaimed to the trustees of the Academy in order that they could make a sale of the land.

The building erected by the first trustees was a plain but substantial brick structure, of an octagonal form. Two stories high, it had four good sized rooms, two up and two down. When it was built there was a clear view to the river. The building contractors were Jeremiah Tallman and A. D. Hepburn.

THE EARLY TEACHERS

The founders of the Williamsport Academy were Scotch Irish. Most of them were Presbyterian and it was natural that they have the Rev. Samuel Henderson, a Presbyterian minister, as their first teacher. A graduate of Edinburgh College, in Scotland, he studied theology there. Arriving in Wilmington, Delaware, he came to Williamsport to take charge of the Academy. He was assisted by Thomas Grier, brother of Judge Grier. He also preached at Lycoming Presbyterian Church, the oldest Presbyterian church in the Williamsport area. This church was west of Lycoming Creek.

Rev. Henderson was followed at the Academy by Justus Dart, Francis Graham, Mr. Blaisdell, F. M. Wadsworth, Richard Chadwick, James Teas, Isaac K. Torbert, and Joseph G. Rathmell.

Justus Dart, an English scholar, stayed a short while when he was succeeded by Francis Graham, who was said to excel in arithmetic. Next in charge was one by the name of Blaisdell, who studied law. He was from New York State and must have been just filling in a vacancy for it wasn't long before F. M. Wadsworth, a graduate of Yale, took over. He was studying law in the office of J. B. Anthony, Esq., and later practiced in Perry County, then York County.

The next in line was Richard Chadwick who came from New Jersey. He was known for his mathematics. He later

moved to Smethport where he served as prothonotary of McLean County. The next teacher, James Teas, came from Milton in 1828 and left in 1830. He later practiced medicine at Northumberland. A tall, dignified looking man, he was educated at the Milton Academy.

Succeeding Teas was Isaac K. Torbert, author of "Torbert's Arithmetic". A native of Lycoming County, he was a printer by profession, publishing the *Lycoming Gazette*.

Joseph G. Rathmall was the last teacher under the early regime, and the first of the teachers who had received his schooling at the Williamsport Academy. A big, heavy man, quiet, slow and easy, he was a Latin and Greek scholar. He died in 1855.

THE ACADEMY CLOSED

The Pennsylvania common school law was saved by Thaddeus Stevens in 1834. For five years after the common school law became operative the Academy building was rented for common school purposes at fifteen dollars a month.

Early records of Williamsport show that the public school system in the borough commenced on September 19, 1834. At that time a school board was elected. That there was some criticism of this system is indicated by the fact that in May of 1837 the citizens of Williamsport voted as to whether or not to continue public schools. Sixty two voted in favor of continuing, while forty-eight were opposed.

In 1839 A. V. Parsons and Ellis Lewis were presidents of the Academy, J. L. Mussina was secretary, and Charles Low, treasurer.

These officers sold the school property in Academy Square to John B. Hall for \$2,392. Mr. Hall bought the property at public sale. He had been interested in the Williamsport Seminary, which had been established in 1838, but converted the old school building into a dwelling.

ACADEMY MOVES TO HILL

With the money they received from Mr. Hall, the trustees of the Academy purchased one and three-quarters acres of land on an elevation to the north of the Williamsport borough limits. They erected a brick academy building, forty by sixty, two stories high, and which now, with two stories added constitutes the west wing of the present Old Main of Lycoming College.

Years after the move to the Hill, the heirs of Michael Ross quitclaimed any right they might have in the original Academy lot. The quitclaim deed discloses the reason for the move: "whereas the said situation is no longer deemed a proper situation for an academy by reason of the termination of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad at or near the house attracting the attention of the scholars and endangering their personal safety". Michael Ross heirs at that time were Peter Vanderbelt, Elizabeth Vanderbelt, Ann K. Higgens, Ellen Vanderbelt, Mary W. Packer, W. R. Vanderbelt, Jas. H. Huling, Margaret Huling, Ann Low, and Charles Low.

THE ACADEMY SHERIFFED

The new Academy building was sold in 1845 for \$432, under a mechanics lien. Purchasers were John K. Hays and Peter Vanderbelt. Subsequently Mr. Hays offered to sell the property to the town council for what he had paid for it, with interest. It appears from the minutes of the school board that he received \$443.68 for the building. His offer of sale had been accepted upon condition that the school board sell the western half of a school lot on Black Horse alley for \$250, Mr. Hays to receive this money as part payment for the Academy.

The reason why the Academy property was purchased by the Town Council, rather than the school board, was probably because there didn't appear to be a public school system in the

borough from 1842 to 1849. The school system was only revived in 1849.

At any rate, the Town Council now owned the Williamsport Academy. It raised money by taxation to pay for it, and the borough council's members wanted to get rid of the property.

CHAPTER III

CREVER PROMOTES SEMINARY

CREVER TRUDGES TO WILLIAMSPORT

While in Milton, thirty miles south of Williamsport, the Rev. Benjamin H. Crever heard that the Academy property at Williamsport was for sale.

He had been sent to the Northumberland circuit in 1844 but for health reasons had declined an appointment in 1846, and had, with the help of his wife, opened a school in Milton. He had already been negotiating for a property in Milton when his attention was attracted to Williamsport.

Starting by foot for Williamsport in the Spring of 1847 he tramped wearily for two days over the mud road which was just beginning to thaw. At the end of the second day he arrived at his journey's end and was most favorably impressed by the Academy building with its commanding outlook, as well as the results of his private interviews with members of the newly built Williamsport church of the Williamsport circuit, and the members of the Town Council. The Williamsport church was later to be named Pine Street. In 1847 the circuit had a membership of 410. All were in favor of Crever's designs. "Dickinson Liberal, Vol. 7, No. 3."

METHODISTS IN EDUCATION

In 1847 the Methodists were interested in education and Crever, who had previous to his Milton experience taken charge of a private school in Virginia, conceived a denomination school for the northern wing of the Baltimore Conference, of which the West Branch valley was a part. "Kingston" was just entering upon its prosperous career.

In Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh Conference was offered Allegheny at Meadville in 1833, and in the same year the trus-

tees of Dickinson College in Carlisle offered this institution to the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences if they would take the college under their patronage. At that time, Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences elected trustees to take over Dickinson.

In 1848 the Northumberland and Williamsport circuits of the Northumberland district were a part of the Baltimore Conference. The Northumberland circuit had 414 members. John Guyer was the minister in charge of the Williamsport circuit in 1848. Charles Maclay was the assistant. The Methodists and Presbyterians were the most influential denominations in the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna at that time.

THE EARLY NEGOTIATIONS

Negotiations between Crever and the Williamsport Town Council for the purchase of the Academy property came to a head on January 5, 1848, when Crever, with Rev. Maclay, John Smith and I. S. Williams, members of the Williamsport Church, met with members of the Town Council.

Representing the town of Williamsport at this meeting was the Town Council: A. Updegraff, president, Robert Fleming, I. Hyman Fullmer, and John Ulmer. At that time Williamsport had a population of 1,615. It was not until 1853 that Peter Herdic, who later was to become a director in the Seminary, settled in the borough.

Of those that met at this meeting of the Town Council, two, in addition to Crever, were to take major parts in the development of the early school.

Attorney Robert Fleming, a Presbyterian, was the first secretary of Dickinson Seminary. He was used by Crever to send out the first announcements of the school. His influence lasted for almost ten years. He was President Bowman's closest collaborator. Fleming was an influential Williamsporter. In 1836 he was defense lawyer in a famous murder case, and the same year was elected a State Senator. In 1838 he was a

member of the Constitutional Convention. His resignation from the board came at about the same time as the resignation of Bowman.

Abraham Updegraff, president of the Town Council, a Presbyterian, and one of the most substantial men of the community, probably gave more significant service to the Seminary than any other director. He was not among the first trustees, being appointed April 25, 1850 in place of Henry Hartman, who resigned. However, he served from that time until 1884, when he died. The board of managers of the Preachers Aid Society, at a meeting June 10, 1872, passed the following resolution:

“Resolved by the Board of Managers of the Preachers Aid Society that we recognize the fact that A. Updegraff, Esq., has been a long and tried friend of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, and has been in sunshine and shadow especially as president of the board of directors of great service to the institution and also that since we have not the pleasure to nominate him as director we respectfully ask the stockholders to do so.”

Updegraff, who was not only president, but treasurer of the board for many years, was a lumberman, was on the first board of the West Branch Bank, an incorporator of the First National Bank, and was one of the two persons who layed out the Williamsport Cemetery. He was a leader in establishing Wildwood cemetery, and the manager of the Williamsport Bridge Company. His father had moved into Williamsport in 1799 by means of two canoes. Updegraff’s judgment led the Seminary through its most difficult years.

Charles Maclay, the Williamsport preacher, later became the agent for the Seminary. In later years he became a foreign missionary for The Methodist church, and in 1861, B. H. Crever introduced a resolution at a conference session praising Maclay.

THE TOWN RESOLUTION

At the January 5 Town Council meeting the following proposition was offered the town: That the town authorities make a transfer to the trustees of Dickinson Seminary; that two

thirds of the members of the board "shall be members of the Methodist Church"; that the school shall be an auxiliary to Dickinson College at Carlisle; that instructions shall be given to both sexes; that the school shall be under the supervision and patronage of the Baltimore Conference to sustain a religious character similar to the parent institution at Carlisle, that when the M. E. Church "Shall cease" to use the property it shall revert to Williamsport, that the debt shall be assumed by the Church.

The proposition was accepted by Council with amendments that the other one-third of the Trustees be Christians, that the M. E. Church assume and pay to John K. Hays and Peter Vanderbilt the sum of \$239.37 with interest from June 28, 1847, and pay the Borough of Williamsport \$204.31 with interest.

It appears that one of the debts that the borough owed was to the school directors of Williamsport. On September 20, 1853, John Smith, treasurer of the Seminary, paid \$26.47 to the school board for satisfaction of a judgment entered to 44 November Term, 1852, Common Pleas of Lycoming County. This had been owed from July 5, 1845.

CONFERENCE ACCEPTS

In March of 1848 the Baltimore Conference accepted what it called the offer of the Town Council of Williamsport. A board of 21 trustees was recommended, to consist of the presiding elder of the Northumberland district, the preacher in charge of the Williamsport circuit, 11 lay brethren of The Methodist Church, and seven members of other denominations, to be nominated by the Northumberland presiding elder and the Williamsport minister. It was also resolved that the principal be a minister of the M. E. Church, to be appointed by the presiding officer of the Baltimore Annual Conference, and that an agent be appointed "in conformity with the wishes of the friends of the institution."

The Rev. Thomas Bowman was appointed president of the school and the Rev. B. H. Crever financial agent.

Bowman, a brilliant man, had three years teaching experience at the Dickinson grammar school, and had, like Crever, been poor in health.

CREVER ORGANIZES

On March 20, 1948, Samuel Brison and John Guyer on behalf of the Seminary, and B. H. Crever, signed an agreement in which Crever was to act as agent for the Seminary and receive \$500 a year in addition to his traveling expenses.

Reverend Crever did most of the organizing. He picked and influenced Reverend Bowman to be the first president.

On April 19, 1848, he wrote from Berwick as follows:

“Robert Fleming, Esq.,

Dear Sir. Please take suitable measures for a public meeting on next Thursday night a week. Mr. Bowman will be there and will assist me in presenting the claims of the institution. I should like to have the matter extensively circulated and everything done that will promote the end in view.

Yours affectionately,

B. H. Crever”

THE FIRST TRUSTEES

The trustees that were recommended as the first trustees were the following: Rev. Thomas Bowman, Rev. Samuel Brison, Rev. George Guyer, John Smith, Robert Fleming, Charles Low, John W. Maynard, Robert Faries and Henry Hartman, all of Williamsport, David R. Shower, of Newberry, John Webb, of Jersey Shore, George Hartman, of Salona, George Crawford, of Pine Creek, John Toner, and James Irvine, of Bellefonte, Moses Chamberlin and James Dougal, of Milton, Jonathan Wolf, of Lewisburg, Thomas Wood, of Danville, John Crawford, of Bloomingdale and Charles B. Bowman, of Berwick.

However, at the first meeting of the board at 9 o'clock A. M. on April 27, 1848, at the office of Lawyer Robert Fleming in Williamsport, only Rev's. Bowman, Guyer, Woods, John and

George Crawford, Showers, Smith, Henry Hartman, Faries, Lowe, Fleming and Chamberlin were present.

That the trustees had high ideas is attested by the fact that at this first meeting it was resolved to raise Ten Thousand (\$10,000) Dollars to place the Seminary in a suitable condition to receive pupils.

The Rev. Samuel Bryson was at that time presiding elder of the Northumberland district of the M. E. Church, while Rev. George Guyer was the Williamsport circuit minister with Rev. Charles Maclay.

John Smith, first treasurer of the Seminary, was one of the original members of what was to become Pine Street church, and gave liberally toward the support of Dickinson Seminary. He was born on a farm in what is now the Vallamont section of Williamsport, was a merchant, and married to Rachel Williams, daughter of one of Williamsport's earliest pioneers, Joseph Williams. He was an associate judge of the county, was one of the original Lincoln Republicans, and had great wealth for that day. Major Charles Low was a Williamsport hatter.

At the first meeting of the trustees it was agreed to let the Williamsport resident trustees or a majority of them transact business, and many important matters were decided by the resident trustees.

BOWMAN PLANS BUILDING

On May 19, 1848, Bowman was still in Berwick, while Crever was in Lewisburg.

Under this date of May 19, Bowman wrote to Crever as follows:

"Your money is in my hands waiting a chance to get to Lewisburg. Bro. Brittain expects to pass through there in ten days or two weeks, and if I get no safe opportunity before I will send by him.

"In reference to the lots, I hardly know what to say. I think I shall go up to W about the last of this month, and will then see what can be done.

"As to the Semy. buildings I have a new plan in my head, which I think will save some money and still do well in other respects. The plan is this—to raise the present building another story and a half, and add on to the east about 70 ft. of the same height. Have the lecture rooms, dining hall and the kitchen all in the basement—run a Hall on first floor east to west through the entire building and have rooms fitted for teacher, steward and pupils. Leave the Chapel as it is and in the new building on same floor have rooms for scholars. This I think would give us all the room we want—would save considerable money and look very well.

"How are you getting on? Please keep me posted. Will you be in Williamsport the 25th inst?"

On this letter Bowman drew a sketch of his plan and Crever passed it on to Mr. Fleming in Williamsport, writing that he was favorably impressed.

SEMINARY TO OPEN SEPT. 14, 1848

At the second meeting of the board on September 7, 1848, it was resolved that the Seminary be opened for students on September 14 next. At this meeting of the board the Rev. Mr. McClay was appointed financial agent instead of Crever, Reverend Crever having resigned to become a teacher. At this meeting it was decided to erect two additional buildings instead of one, one to be separate from the one already on the campus.

At a meeting of the board on December 28, 1848, at which only Bowman, Smith, Fleming, Guyer and Low were present, the purchase of five acres of adjoining land from S. H. Lloyd was authorized. A deed was finally secured on August 17, 1850, purchase price being \$1,035. On the same day Bowman, Smith, Updegraff, Crawford, Showers and Fleming borrowed \$1,000 from Robert Sloan and loaned this money to the Seminary.

THE TRUSTEES' FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

At the direction of the trustees, the Rev's. Bowman, Crever and Mr. Fleming had printed a notice of the opening of the school:

"THE OPENING OF THE SEMINARY. ANNOUNCEMENT"

"Dickinson Seminary—Williamsport, Pa."

"The trustees are able now definitely to announce the organization of this institution. It will open on Thursday, September 14, 1848, with ample provision for the accomodation and instruction of youth—both male and female in those departments of learning pursued in the best academies.

"The course will be thorough and extensive embracing in addition to the common and higher English studies, ancient and modern languages, music and various ornamental branches.

"Tuition and other expenses:

Primary Department (per qua.)		\$2.50
Common English		3.00
Higher English		4.00
Ancient Languages		5.00
Modern Language (extra)		4.00
Drawing and Painting	do.	2.50
Ornamental needle work	do.	2.50
Music	do.	10.00
Lectures	do.	.50

"In every instance tuition must be paid half in advance.

"Board and lodging can be had in private families at \$1.50 per week. The erection of extensive boarding houses is contemplated at the earliest practicable period.

"Young men disposed to reside in clubs and board themselves can reduce the expense one half.

"Education in its highest and purest sense is the cherished aim of this enterprise. The mind should be trained not for this life only but for its whole life—for heaven as well as earth. Accordingly the most assiduous and prayerful attention will be paid to the spiritual interests of the pupils. With this great object in view the trustees have selected the following board of instruction:

Rev. Thomas Bowman A. M. Principal and teacher of Ancient Languages.

Rev. B. H. Crever, teacher of Mathematics and Experimental Science.

John W. Heisley A. B. Teacher of French and German.

Mrs. S. C. Crever, Preceptress.

Miss C. E. Crever, teacher of Drawing, Painting and Needle work.

"All of whom are known and appreciated by the public as well for their unusual qualifications to impart instruction to youth as for their Christian excellence.

"The location of Dickinson Seminary is unrivalled. The building is retired and stands on an eminence commanding a wide range of river and mountain scenery of entrancing beauty. The health of the community is extraordinarily good. The town is accessible by canal and railroad, and is among the most beautiful rural settlements in the Union. Communications addressed to the Secretary of the board will receive prompt attention.

"Wmsport, Aug. 9, 1848.

Robt. Fleming, Secretary."

* * *

The Rev. John Guyer, influential in the opening of the Seminary, offered the following advice in a note attached to a copy of the first printed announcement of the opening of the school:

"Lewisburg, August 10, 1848."

"Mr. Fleming,

Dear sir,

In looking over the notice of Dickinson Seminary as it stands in the Gazette we discovered that several important items had been omitted which Bro. Creaver has corrected in the above, in the hope that you will be kind enough to have it inserted according to this copy in the paper of next week. The circular by all means should be correct, therefore if any have been struck according to the notice in the paper of this week would it not be better to lay them aside and have others struck after the above copy, modern or the French and German Languages, with the price of importing them, stand differently in this copy from the minutes of the trustees, but it amounts to the same thing precisely, and I think the public will understand it much better.

John Guyer"

THE FIRST TEACHERS

The first teachers were the Rev. Mr. Bowman, Reverend Crever, his wife and daughter, and John W. Heisley. On April 18, 1848, Heisley wrote the following letter to Bowman and Crever:

"Gentlemen: I understand you have taken the Williamsport Academy under your charge. I presume you will have the German and French languages taught in the institution, and, if you do not teach them yourselves I would like to obtain the situation, the duties of which I will perform for the ordinary compensation to the best of my abilities, the documents of which I will produce.

"I will graduate next July, when I will return to Williamsport, my home, to prosecute the study of the law, and I would like to spend a portion of my time in teaching these languages."

That Heisley was not the first choice of Crever is indicated by a letter written on April 25, 1848, in which Gar. A. Devinney, preacher and teacher of Carlisle, refused an invitation to teach at the institution.

Rev. J. W. Barrett, of Town Hill, Pa. who gave as his references Dr. J. S. Crawford, and Rev. Thomas Bowman, wrote under date of July 29, 1848:

"Permit me to suggest that should such an arrangement meet your approbation, it would secure much of the influence and patronage of the region now accommodated by the school under my own charge."

Barrett sought the mathematics job which Rev. Crever took himself. That he had the approval of Reverend Bowman is attested by the fact that he soon became the mathematics teacher instead of Crever. In the second bulletin issued by the Seminary his name appears with Bowman, and the following additions to the teaching staff: "Charles R. Zschiegner, teacher of German and French, N. Ross, teacher of English and Primary Department; J. Montayne Green, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, J. Y. Rothrock, teacher of Vocal Music (he later became member of the Conference and wrote a diary as to Dickinson Seminary) and Miss H. C. Clark, Preceptor and Teacher of drawing, painting and needlework. Barrett left the Seminary under fire in 1853. A committee of the Board met the students and explained the causes of his resignation.

A PLEA FOR MR. ABRAMS

Members of Williamsport Select School petitioned on behalf of Mr. Abrams:

"To the Trustees of the Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport. We the undersigned scholars of the Williamsport Select School and others do hereby make the following statement and request

"The majority of us have been under the instruction of Mr. T. T. Abrams (the present teacher) for the last two years. The attention that he had paid us, the kindness he has shown us and the

improvement we have made has taught us to love and respect him; consequently to leave him and attend some other school would be the greatest regret to us.

"We therefore as young men who expect to be educated in Williamsport do ask as a favor that our present teacher be employed as assistant teacher in the Seminary buildings where we have passed so many pleasant hours together under his superintendence and more especially as the room where most of us are at present taught is not very pleasant on account of its public location and having no place for exercise and recreation, we would prefer the Academy hill as the place to spend our school days providing we could have, as one of our teachers, one whom we respect for past attentions and love for many good counsels so freely bestowed upon us. And in conclusion allow us to say that with Mr. Abrams as a teacher in your institution it will undoubtedly prosper.

"This is our earnest desire and request and by complying with the petition you will not only bestow a very great favor upon us but you may expect many perhaps all of us to become scholars of your Seminary.

"Signed, A. D. Gibson, A. J. _____, E. E. Willard, George M. Repas, Robert E. Thompson, Thomas B. Martin, James G. Hays, A. A. Bradin, Wm. A. Piatt, M. Martin, G. G. Strebiegh, John Harris, Jessie H. Fulmer, O. W. Oliver, H. Lloyd, Oliver Covert, Thos. Lloyd, Thomas Sayd, Henry Dormel, Olephant Martin, S. Field."

THE FOUNDER'S CONVERSION

Dickinson Seminary's founder was a man of vision, a brilliant man, his intellectual training thorough and long continued.

Converted in 1835 by the Rev. J. P. Durbin, he was one of the first pupils in the preparatory department at Dickinson College when this institution closed its career as a Presbyterian college and became Methodist Episcopal.

On December 22, 1849, from Williamsport, he wrote Rev. John H. Vincent, later a Bishop, as follows:

"I have marked out for myself a course of study, which for very important reasons I wish to accomplish in a specified time. I would recommend to you most emphatically the attainment of a sound and thorough scholarship as the true basis for professional eminence. The progress of education, the improved literary condition of society, as also the varied enterprises of the Church, call for an educated ministry. Deep and solid piety joined with high mental

cultivation form the polished shaft in the quiver of the Lord." Bishop Vincent later dedicated his book, "The Revival, and After the Revival", to Dr. Crever.

AN EMINENT PREACHER

He loved to preach. His sermons were distinguished for their precision of thought, elevation of style, and had a rich spiritual tone, with remarkable unction. He told a friend that he never expressed a thought without considering how it might best be done.

Don M. Larrabee, for twenty years Common Pleas Judge in Lycoming County, Penna., who for many years has been a member of the Seminary and College board, recollected that as a boy he observed Mr. Crever passing his home in Emporium: "When I was a boy in Emporium he passed our home on his way to the postoffice. He was a tall, dignified man, and always wore a black frock coat. We went to the Crever home frequently. The Parsonage was situated diagonally across the street from our home and Mrs. Crever invited me and my sister to the parsonage to taste her famous 'pop-overs'. We were frequent supper guests of the Crevers and Mrs. Crever often knitted on our front porch."

CONFERENCE LEADER

The Seminary's founder was a leader in the Central Pennsylvania Conference and a man of action.

His preparatory course at Dickinson College was interrupted because of lack of funds and from Carlisle he taught school for a year. In 1840 at the Georgetown session of the Baltimore Conference he was appointed to a six week circuit in Virginia as assistant on the circuit. While at Christiansburg Circuit, in Virginia, in 1841, he was appointed one of five ministers to the Baltimore City Station, where he married Miss Susan C. Flensbee.

After serving as teacher at the Seminary he returned to the pastorate in 1850, was appointed to Warrior's Mark, Jersey Shore, Lewistown, then to Baltimore where he served North Baltimore and Caroline Street pastorates.

Although his stay at the Seminary was brief, his name and influence was to help the college as long as he lived. He was a man of influence and its best friend.

ACTIVE IN CIVIL WAR

With the formation of the East Baltimore Conference, Crever was appointed to Cumberland, Maryland, and was on this appointment at the time of John Brown's raid. His next appointment was Frederick City, Md., where he preached for the Union, even though many of his members withdrew. He was the foremost Union leader of the conference which rallied behind President Lincoln, even though a great majority of the charges were in slave territory.

When Frederick became a military encampment, he and his wife devoted all of their time to the sick and wounded, which resulted in his being appointed a hospital chaplain with the United States Army. After the War, in order to save the Methodist Episcopal Church property in Winchester, Virginia, he was appointed this charge's pastor as an emergency man.

CREVER SANCTIFIED

Returning from the War, Crever was appointed to the Carlisle District as presiding elder when in 1866 he entered into the "Blessed" experience of sanctification at the Shrewsberry Camp meeting. At Carlisle he became active in Dickinson College's endowment.

Returning to the West Branch section as presiding elder of the Northumberland district, he was honored by the conference in 1868 by being elected head of the delegation to the General Conference. The delegation was directed to oppose the formation of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, but its efforts were to no avail.

After two years at Bloomsburg, in 1872, he removed with his family to Southwest Minnesota where he did pioneer work, establishing a Methodist Episcopal Church at Worthington, and a school of Seminary grade, serving as president of this school. The Minnesota move was made on account of his health. Coming

east in 1875, much improved, but with an afflicted wife, he was appointed to the Mifflinville circuit, where he also taught school. He built a church in Liverpool. He then closed his effective ministry after serving in Watsontown and Montandon, Emporium Circuit and Petersburg.

A GREAT MAN FALLS

Benjamin H. Crever died on April 15, 1890, in Hanover, Pa. At the time of his death he was living with his son-in-law, the Rev. C. T. Dunning, and as he passed away the Rev. Mr. Dunning repeated the whole of the 23rd Psalm. One year previous to his death a conference committee visited him.

His conference memorial begins with "Know ye not that a prince and a great man has fallen this day in Israel."

Crever was born in Carlisle, Pa., March 16, 1817. His wife, Susan Caroline, died in Petersburg, October 15, 1886. Only one of five children lived. Funeral services were held in Hanover with the Rev. A. M. Barnitz, Dr. W. W. Evans, B. C. Connor and Presiding Elder H. C. Pardoe in attendance. From there a memorial service was held in Mulberry Street Church in Williamsport, with Dr. D. H. Carroll, of Baltimore, Dr. W. W. Evans and Dr. E. J. Gray speaking. Both he and his wife are buried in the Washington Boulevard Cemetery in Williamsport.

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN FIRST YEAR

Ellen E. Fleming, Clara Fleming, William Higgins, Harriet C. Bennett, Frances Toland, John Allen, Mary Tacker, Sarah B. Packer, Albert Tacker, Boyd C. Tacker, Ira C. Mitchell, George Stevenson, William W. Stevenson, Manning Stevenson, Nathan Shaffer, Elizabeth R. Low, Eli Trego Lieb,
Ebenezer A. Smith, Edwin McLaughlin, Chas. H. Kalbfus, Margaret P. Field, Annie P. Pollock, Mary I. Kelton, Jane S. Wood, Ann M. Kepler, Rozilla Field, Augustus Raiquel, Francis Lee Faries, Robt. H. Faries, Barbara Jane Strebeigh, Lydia C. Strebeigh, Woodward Oliver, Alfred Campbell, Thos. H. Caldwell,
William Hepburn, John Mc. M. Hepburn, Archibald Mc. I. DeWitt, Joseph T. Lloyd, Joseph W. Mussina, Mary C. Lloyd, Mary W. Burrows, Montgomery Martin, Elephant Martin, Alexander S. Showers, Annie S. Oliver, Samuel L. Oliver,
John Durbin Bowman, Helen M. Green, Irem Green, James G. Hays Jacob Cramer, Hiram A. Lyon, Amanda Covert, Mary A. Lyon, Henry L. Beck, John A. Woodward, Andrew W. Gibson, Edwin G. Dill, David C. Wortz, William Lloyd, John H. Lloyd, Thos S. Lloyd, William B. Hartman, William B. Beck,
Sarah I. Kremer, Margaret A. Stevenson, Rebecca B. Manley, Robert A. McMurry, Saml. McK. Beck, Susanna M. Laid, Peter T. Dickinson, Chas. Stewart, Elizabeth Hepburn, George L. Wilson, Leonard L. Hartman, Adeline Martin, Julia Ann Hartman, Jno. Hartman, Joseph D. Kelton,
Jno. W. Bailey, Wm. J. Paulhamus, Jno. B. Burrows, Jno. S. Pfouts, Mary E. Ellis, Elizabeth R. Ellis, Andrew Crawford, Edward G. Heylman, Martha T. Ulmer, Ellen M. Fry, Charlot A. Rix, Chas. G. Heylman, Rachel E. Lyon, Cylinda McDowell, Augusta Green, Jane Covert, Daniel Herr, Elmira McDowell,
Jno. Sloan Smith, Jno. Sloan, James Faries, Andrew Eslinger, John C. McAllister, Luke Fleming, Thos. J. Strebeigh, Robt. B. Burrows, Margt. J. Sloan, Henry Wilson, Henry B. Smith, Emily Anthony, Elizabeth Heller, Susan Field, Louisa Field, Sarah G. Gilmore, Eliz. W. Longan, George S. Packer,
Mary H. Trego, Susan Fry, Sylvester Hyman, Anna M. Johnson, Sarah Carseaden, Susanna B. Cortright, Thomas Pollock, Edmond Fulkerson, A. Griffith, C. G. Furst, W. B. Huling, John Gilmore, Wesley Millick, A. W. Graffius, Milton B. Johnson, William Wolf, Rachel Tallman, Eliza Huling,
Margt. Caldwell, E. V. V. Higgins, Mary Shays, W. L. Patton, G. W. B. Strair, Chas. W. Lon, Moses Sweeley, Jno. Norton Low, W. P. McManus, Rebecca Heisley, Angeline Reeder, Sarah Martin, Margaret J. Beck, Chas. C. Ellis, William Wise, John B. Thomas, Emma Beck, Mary Graffius,

Chas. Coryell, Thos. B. Martin, Sylvester Mussina, Jacob Rothrock, Sarah Rothrock, Jno. S. Laird, Andrew Kirkbride, Jno. Kirkbride, Alfred Summer, Eugene E. Willard, Michael Stolz, Andrew H. Dill, William H. Dill, Melville Dill, Emily Dill, Edward Lawrence, Newton Beck, Lydia Clark, Frances Furst, Elizabeth Gillmore, Susan Hulbuet, John Sumner, John Smith, Laura Smith, H. Clay Smith, Robert Allen, Chas. Allen, Harriet Cumings, R. W. Lyons, Theodore G. Bowman, Henry Ewing, Carrol Kinsey, Martin Drum, Lilas E. Mayer, Mary Bennet, Sarah Crawford, Lavina Crawford, Ruth Crawford, Chas. P. Crawford, Mary Hiddleston, Sarah Vastini, Hannah Vastini, Julia Bowman, Frances Hepburn, Hannah T. Green, Mary Hilliard, Julia Basset, Ephraim Duitch, Albert Martin, Homer Martin, Jacob Stitzel, Mary Hildehand, Emily Quigley, Anna M. Busson, Robert Hatch, Andrew A. Bradin, Chas. Vastine, Joseph Vastini, Jno. Field.

The above students were enrolled in the 1848-49 school year and were the first students under the Methodist regime. The first 34 names were enrolled on September 14, 1848. Included were the children of the first secretary of the Seminary, Robert Fleming, and the three children of W. F. Packer, later to become Governor of Pennsylvania. Both of these men were Presbyterians. Joseph Wood Mussina and Sylvester Mussina were sons of Jacob Lyons Mussina, first president of the Preachers Aid Society.

The majority of those entered in the first year were entered in the fall. However, the list included those who were entered in the spring, and the last five were enrolled on June 5, 1849.

Of the 207 who enrolled the first year, 101 were marked in the enrollment book as being Methodists. 61 were noted as being Presbyterians, 1 as Episcopalian and 1 as Lutheran. Forty-three names were registered and no denomination was given in the registration book. Most of these names, however, are thought to have been members of either the Methodist or Presbyterian denominations.

The students came from the following communities: Williamsport 148; Kingston 1; Howard 2; Berwick 3; Astonville 2; Bellefonte 2; Milton 2; Montoursville 8; Selinsgrove 1; Lock Haven 1; Linden 1; Latona 4; Jersey Shore 2; Muncy 1; Trout Run 3; Royalton 1; Ft. Hunter 1; Clinton County 1; Mifflinville 1; York 1; Bald Eagle 4; Tioga County 3; Warrior Mark

1; Lime Ridge 1; Covington 1; Chestnut Grove 1; Sunbury 1; Clintonville 1; LaPorte 1; Town Hill 1; Mosquite Valley 1; Troy 1; Huntingdon 1, Pine Creek 1; Jaysburg, Lycoming County 1; Susquehannah 1.

The ages of the students ranged from five years to twenty-six as follows: 1 Five years of age; 3 Six years of age; 8 Seven years of age; 5 Eight years of age; 8 Nine years of age; 9 Ten years of age; 6 Eleven years of age; 15 Twelve years of age; 12 Thirteen years of age; 12 Fourteen years of age; 20 Fifteen years of age; 4 Sixteen years of age; 5 Seventeen years of age; 8 Eighteen years of age; 3 Nineteen years of age; 4 Twenty years of age; 3 Twenty-one years of age; 2 Twenty-two years of age; 1 Twenty-four years of age; 1 Twenty-six years of age.

CHAPTER IV

THE SEMINARY'S MOST EMINENT

REV. THOMAS H. BOWMAN

Born near Berwick, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1817, and named for his grandfather, an eminent local preacher, who was ordained by Bishop Asbury at Forty Fort, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, on July 19, 1807, Reverend Thomas Bowman was the most eminent of Dickinson Seminary's presidents.

His mother piously dedicated him at birth to God, with a prayer that he might be a preacher of the Gospel. He was sent to the Wilbraham Academy in 1831, and in 1832 was sent to Cazenovia Seminary where he was converted. In 1835 he matriculated at Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1837 as the valedictorian of his class.

In 1902, he wrote to Dickinson College:

"In 1835 when I left the Seminary I expected to go to the Wesleyan University in Conn., but my father having learned that the Baltimore and Philadelphia conferences of our Church had recently taken possession of the old Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa., which had been transformed to them by another denomination and feeling that we ought to be loyal to our Church, decided that I should go there and graduate. I cheerfully consented, and in 1835 went to Carlisle and entered the Junior class.

"In 1837 our class was the first to graduate after we took possession of the old College. After graduating I spent one year in the Law School under the noble Judge Reed. But having become deeply impressed with the sense of duty to enter the ministry, I joined the Baltimore Conference in 1839. After one year's work on a large circuit, I was unexpectedly, at the request of Dr. Durbin, sent to teach in the Grammar School of the college. After three years of pleasant work, my health declined and I was obliged to retire." Morgan's History of Dickinson College.

At the age of 30 he became Dickinson Seminary's first president. At the General Conference of his Church in 1872 he was elected a Bishop. At that conference eight bishops were elected and he received more votes than any of the others.

He was one of the most influential of the Methodist Episcopal bishops and lived to the age of 97. On March 21, 1877, he returned to Williamsport to preside over the Central Pennsylvania Conference in Pine Street Church. The conference called him an honored son of Pennsylvania. In the 1914 conference sessions appropriate resolutions were passed upon his death.

MODELED AFTER CAZENOVIA

Although Crever was the founder, Bowman modeled Dickinson Seminary and in so doing used as his pattern, Cazenovia Seminary, of Cazenovia, N. Y. Cazenovia was the Seminary of the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It opened its doors in 1824. Cazenovia had great influence in the early Church and left a deep impression on Bowman. Reverend Bowman and his first cousin, General S. M. Bowman, of the Army of the Potomac, were of the earliest graduates.

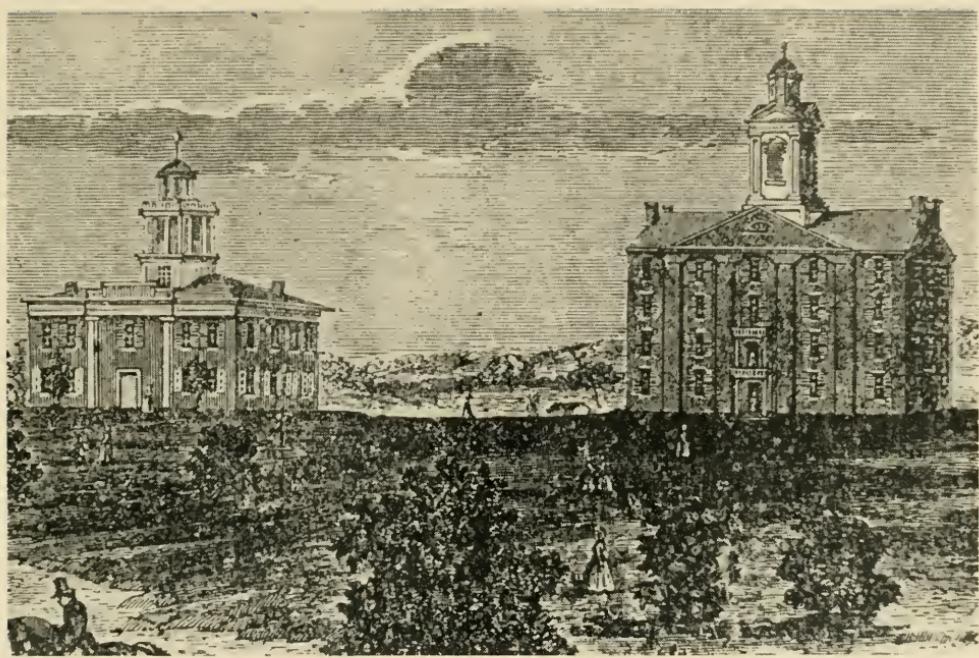
When the Seminary was formally opened for the admission of students on September 14, 1848, the plain brick building was sadly in need of repairs.

Mrs. W. J. Paulhamus, of Montoursville, in writing to Dr. Conner on July 27, 1917, said:

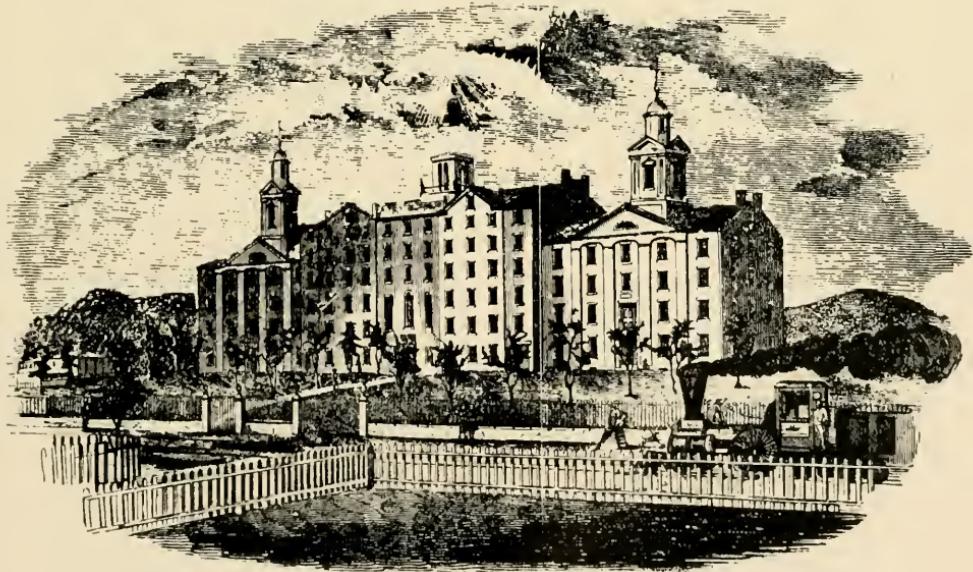
"I was one of the students enrolled, when the school was opened first in the basement of the old Pine Street Methodist Church, the President at that time being dear Dr. Bowman, though not at that time a D. D., the old Academy on the hill being remodeled we soon moved up. I am now 83 years of age and few are living that were students at the time . . . though I still remember most of them in the happy days spent together. . . .

Mrs. W. J. Paulhamus, formerly Mary W. Burrows."

Meanwhile, five acres of land adjoining the property were purchased and measures taken for the erection of a new building. On December 19, 1849, Reverend Bowman and his trustees advertised for bids in the Lycoming Gazette. Among the bids was one by G. Schnabel. He bid \$8,869 and "will take two scholarships at four hundred dollars each part pay." Another bidder was J. R. Sechler. His bid was \$8,791 for a building forty by seventy feet, three stories high, exclusive of basement



The First and Second Seminary Buildings



DICKINSON SEMINARY, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Old Main as it Looked Soon After It Was Completed

Daniel K. Reamy, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., however, was the successful bidder. His bid was \$8,500.

The building contracted for was the eastern end of "Old Main" which was to resemble the building at Cazenovia Seminary. The building committee consisted of Henry Hartman, Rev. Thomas Bowman, H. B. Packer, Charles Low and Robert Faries. On July 3, 1850, the cornerstone of what now forms the east wing was laid, and the following March the building was finished at an approximate cost of \$10,000. The cornerstone was purchased for \$4.50. A receipt in the possession of the Preachers' Aid Society reads as follows: "Williamsport, July 2nd, 1850. John Smith, for the academy, Dr., to A. Hunter, to one cornerstone, \$4.50."

TWO WINGS ARE JOINED

The two wings of the Seminary were joined together in 1855 by the erection of a central six story edifice, furnishing accommodations for more than two hundred boarding students, this costing \$42,575. That Reverend Bowman and the early trustees were not only men of vision but men who were not afraid of the future is attested by the fact that for over half a century the buildings erected under this administration served the needs of an influential and growing Seminary.

The Seminary's earliest fire insurance policy was with the Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company. In 1849 the trustees purchased a \$5,000 policy for five years and paid \$32.50 as the original payment. The Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company was one of the earliest in the Commonwealth. The earliest trustees of the Seminary were its original supporters, and in 1850 it paid losses in the amount of \$44,995.15, the claims being from 47 cents to \$3,333.00. In 1850 losses were paid in the following counties: Allegheny, Dauphin, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Lycoming, Columbia, Centre, Lebanon, Carbon, Blair, Franklin, Delaware, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Bradford, Chester, Fayette, Luzerne, Venango, Clinton, Union and Butler.

BOWMAN TAKES FULL CHARGE

The new institution immediately became a success as far as students were concerned. At the end of the first year President Bowman reported that 212 students had entered the first year and that only \$150 was needed to break even. When he resigned and left the Seminary ten years later, there were four hundred students enrolled.

A group of interested laymen and preachers who attended the examinations at the end of the first year, reported to the public as follows:

“The undersigned having attended the examination of Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Penna. on the 17th day of July, 1849 take pleasure in stating that the exercises abundantly proved the assiduity of both teachers and pupils in their respective labours during the past year. From the examination of the Junior Department held on Tuesday, the 17th of July, it was apparent that the instructors Rev. Mr. Barret and wife Crever had endeavored not only to cultivate the memory by storing it with facts but also to discipline the understanding of their pupils by training them to reason upon the facts presented to them.

“The classes in Mathematics under the care of the Rev. Mr. Barrett acquitted themselves admirably. Their readiness in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry evidently proved from a thorough understanding of the principles of those sciences respectively.

“The classes in natural science under the care of Rev. Mr. Crever deserved the praise bestowed upon them by the audience; every one perceived at once that the examination was bona fide; and calculated to show what they knew upon the subject. Their knowledge exceeded the expectation of every one except their teacher. We have always considered this department as highly important in our Seminaries, and the practical knowledge, so useful in ordinary life, displayed by the pupils has served only to strengthen us in our opinion. Their teacher showed also by his peculiar way of instructing and questioning that he is well qualified for the post he holds in the institution.

“The classes in mental and moral Philosophy under the care of the principal, Rev. Mr. Bowman, seemed to handle their respective subjects like veterans; memory was plainly merely a hand maiden to their reasoning faculties.

“The Classical Department under the care of Rev. Mr. Bowman, Crever and Barrett showed above all what with trained instructions can accomplish when they set earnestly to work. The classes were

composed of students that had come to the Seminary within a few months (all within the year), more or less imperfectly drilled in the first principles of the languages, and many of them not at all. Notwithstanding, they had generally acquired so thorough an acquaintance with the rudiments that it appeared no labour to them to turn any simple English phrase that was given to them into Latin, or a Latin one into English. The parsing was exceptionable. We could not help inquiring of the principle, how he had been able to accomplish what has always been considered the work of two or three years in so short a time. He explained to us the facilities afforded to him and his assistants by the use of McClintock and Crooks First Book in Latin and First Book in Greek, two works he considered as invaluable to the instructors of Latin and Greek inasmuch as they, by pursuing a natural and systematic course, lead the pupil by a judicious alteration of principle and practical lessons to acquire with ease and thoroughness in a short time a sufficient knowledge of the Latin and Greek Grammars for elementary purposes.

“The compositions of the young ladies were read at the close of the examination before a large and evidently gratified audience. It is not too much to say that all that were read were creditable to teachers and pupils, while some compared favorably with the efforts of students of older institutions of the same grade.

“The addresses and declamations of the boys and young men gave a fair promise of the perfection to which they may attain if they persevere with the same industry which they must have employed in order to obtain the grace of efficiency evinced before us. The whole exhibition was a very creditable effort for so young an institution, one which we do not fear comparison with any Academy or Seminary in our State.

“The Government of the Institution is all that parent or guardian could desire when sending their children from home. The principal and his assistants are gentlemen so calculated by their deportment which is gentle but firm, to inspire their pupils with respect and attachment. The general aspect of the classes as well as the individual conduct of the pupils convinced us of the happy influence they exercise over those under their care.

“Mrs. and Miss Crever who have charge of the department of the young ladies have justly merited the thanks of the parents of the young ladies. They have raised those under their care, to judge from what we have seen, in such a way as to entitle them to the full confidence of all who have daughter or wards to educate.

“The Seminary is located in one of the most lovely spots of Pennsylvania, noted for its healthfulness and salubrity. The spot upon which the building is located has been very judiciously

selected. The building stands upon a hill in the rear of the town, and is surrounded by spacious grounds affording ample room for healthful and invigorating exercises.

"In conclusion we heartily recommend the institution to the patronage of all who have sons and daughters to educate and who are anxious that their mental, moral, physical faculties should be thoroughly trained.

"Williamsport July 19, 1849. J. L. Peck, chrm., Chas E. Blumenthal, Sec., Wm. A. Gere., John Guyer, A. Brittain, Bellefonte, Irvin B. C. Torrence, Lock Haven, Henry G. Dill, Charles Maclay, L. A. Wilson, M. G. Hamilton, Milton."

At the end of the first year Reverend Crever, his wife and daughter, left the Seminary despite the glowing report from the committee, and Bowman took full charge. It may have been that President Bowman wanted some person more experienced in the teaching profession, or it may have been that the founder, who always seemed to be on the move, and who knew that the Seminary was in good hands, wanted to move on. At any rate, Reverend Crever's piano was purchased by the Seminary for \$125, on October 25, 1849, and a note was signed by President Bowman. On December 8, 1848, Crever borrowed \$125 from the Seminary giving a note to John Smith, Treasurer, and promising to pay back within six months.

THE SEMINARY'S FIRST RULES ADOPTED JAN. 1849

Included among the first rules were the following:

Hours of study were 6 to 8, 9 to 12, 1 to 5 and 7 to 9. During the summer term students began their studies at 5. They were admonished not to be unnecessarily absent from their rooms during the hours of study.

Students were not allowed to be absent from their rooms at night after 7 during the Winter Term, or after 8 during the Summer term; "nor shall they at any time attend parties or mixed assemblies without permission from one of the Teachers; nor shall they at any time visit the taverns, eating houses or other places of public resort."

"All profane and indecent language, playing at games of chance, injuring the property of the Institution or of the citizens,

quarreling, fighting, or the carrying of firearms or other dangerous weapons is strictly forbidden."

"All the students will be required to attend public worship twice each Sabbath."

THE FIRST CHARTERS

William F. Packer, of Williamsport, who was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1858, was an influential man in 1848 and assisted his many friends in Williamsport to secure the first charter for Dickinson Seminary. He had been State Auditor General in 1845, and then running for the House of Representatives from the district of which Williamsport was a part, became Speaker of the House in his first year in the assembly. His brother was a member of the Seminary board. His children were students at the Seminary.

On Feb. 1, 1849, he wrote to Mr. Fleming:

"Dear Genl.,

Your act of incorporation is before the appropriate committee. As soon as it is reported I will hurry it through.

Yours truly,

Wm. F. Packer."

The bill to incorporate the Seminary was read Feb. 6, 1849, and on February 19, 1849, was approved by the Governor. This act provided that the board of trustees be appointed annually by the presiding officer of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and provided that the principal of the institution be appointed in the same way.

After the act was signed by the governor the incorporators petitioned the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth as follows:

"The Petition of the undersigned Trustees of Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport in the County of Lycoming Respectfully sheweth:

"That in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine the General Assembly passed an act incorporating the said Seminary, that the said act has not been a law by reason of the non payment of the fee or tax on said bill or act. Your petitioners therefore pray the Legislature to pass an act relinquishing the tax upon the said bill

and declaring that it shall be valid and binding notwithstanding the non payment of the said tax.

“And your petitioners will ever pray,

(signed) J. J. Crawford, Robt. Fleming, Thomas Bowman, Chas. Lowe, David Showers, Robert Faries, John A. Gere, John Smith, H. B. Packer.”

THE EARLY FINANCING

Although the Baltimore Conference agreed to support Dickinson Seminary, it let it be known in the beginning that this support was to consist of encouraging Methodists to send their children to the new school, and in encouraging Methodists to make donations for the support of the Seminary.

It was therefore necessary for President Bowman, with his ambitious plans, to not only see that the academic standing was at a high level, but also to see that sufficient students attended the institution in order to pay the bills, and to collect money wherever he could.

As far as students were concerned, the Seminary was an immediate success. As to the other financing, President Bowman was always ready to sign notes for unpaid bills. On October 30, 1848, he, John Smith, and Robert Fleming signed a promissory note for \$350 to the order of John V. Woodward. This note was paid by the Seminary on August 4, 1849. A note of \$200 was signed by Bowman and John Smith on January 10, 1850, and on July 22, 1850, Bowman signed another note in favor of Updegraff and Smith in the amount of \$500.

According to the “First Fifty Years of Cazenovia Seminary,” Bowman spent “his own patrimony in order to make the undertaking successful.” At any rate, at the time of the resignation of President Bowman the trustees owed him one year’s salary.

THE EARLY SOLICITORS

Methodist ministers were usually the agents for the Seminary. They received a percentage of the amounts collected. One of those who was successful was the Reverend Maclay, who was a Williamsport circuit preacher when the transactions for purchasing the Seminary were concluded. Treasurer John

Smith's account of his receipts and expenditures of the Fall of 1848 and the Spring of 1849 show that Reverend Maclay collected \$2,148 in that school term.

In August of 1849, Rev. Maclay wrote to Robert Fleming from Warriors Mark, as follows:

"The money speculation is prospering, sometimes I think it moves too tardily but perhaps I am a little too impatient, so I must learn a little more patience. The amount can be raised and it shall be raised if my health continues and providence still smiles. It will take more time to accomplish it than at first spoken of, yet with the proper time I'll raise it if the fates should have to strike some new mystic route. Well, well, time will develope the whole. You can tell Traft Bowman the folks up here would love to see him and hear him preach. Now Bro. Fleming I wish you if you please write me in Williamsburg, Blair Co., and give me all the news. You will stand firm to the helm of the Seminary at home and I shall lay in from abroad to feed and clothe her."

Commenting on the people of Center and Huntingdon Counties, circuit rider Maclay wrote:

"Do not understand me that there is nothing here but hills, some lovely valleys such as half Moon which by the way is hard to be excelled and there are some clean men and children, should I not say Ladies too as you will find anywhere, while at the same time there are some of the meanest persons in the shape of men I ever met, of this latter class I am happy to state there are but few. I wish in my heart they were prepared and then taken out of the World, for their influence is blighting upon the rising generation, but we must quietly wait and endure them for they say every dog will have his day, but to change the tenor of my cogitation, my spirits are good notwithstanding."

That everybody who subscribed didn't pay is shown by Rev. Maclay's letter to Fleming, dated from Milton Nov. 12, 1850:

"Dear Bro. I received this moment your kind and very welcome letter containing the wish of the Board and I should be happy to comply with their wish but for several reasons which by examination you will find sufficient to justify.

"First. I am not the right stamp for a collector. The fact is I am entirely too easy. If a man says he is scarce of funds I can't urge him to pay. I can raise subscriptions but when it comes to the collecting I am a mere drone.

"Secondly. I am well acquainted with the persons who subscribed and they can put me off easily and you know it don't do to be severe recollecting a fellow might be sent to their Ct. in a few years and things would not work so pleasantly.

"Thirdly. I am raising in this region a very handsome subscription at the present and to leave would be most prejudicial to the cause. It is hard work to get up any kind of excitement in a neighbourhood upon the seminary subject and when up it is policy to hold on until you get all that is to be got, and brother Fleming please get some man appointed to go around and collect. A lay member would be better, he has nothing to fear or to lose. I have been thinking of Brother Sloan as a fit man for a collector. I shall give him all the information desired. You may think of some other. I am willing to do anything and everything for the best, but I am fully satisfied that I had better continue raising subscriptions and let some other man collect. The subscription I am getting this year is much better than last. I am more careful."

Rev. Maclay also commented about the local pastor, and a love affair:

"Parson Longmore of this place has become quite wrathy about my raising money in his bounds. He says I ought to stay in the neighborhood of Wmsport, and as for Mr. Maclay he must be brought down a little as he has the unpardonable boldness to ask some of his members for a little cash assist in building Dickinson Seminary. Well, well, I shall see him in a day or two and as he is from the *Emerald Isle* and some of my ancestors are from the same region perhaps we can get on in peace. I don't do for men of the same cloth to spar and tangle. I am always for peace. . . . Next year the agent may have found a better half, by love and keep, darlin Major. I am going into the courting speculation, have no idea to live single any longer. Write to me here, Yours in love. Charles Maclay."

SOLICITOR DAY'S CORRESPONDENCE

Solicitor G. H. Days relationship with the Seminary was not as happy as that of Reverend Maclay.

On July 1, 1851, he reported to President Bowman and Mr. Fleming:

"I have collected and paid over to your Treasury, old subscription \$614. To Rev. T. Bowman, two pair blankets, \$12. New subscription \$46. I have payable in three, six and nine and twelve months, good subscription, \$265. As it respects your old sub-

scription, I have transcribed the whole subscription except Wmsport and Berwick and think you may rely upon \$2,159.62. Doubtful subscription \$297, in this I have not included the Thirty Hundred of iron at Bellefonte, and 2000 feet of lumber at Wane Township."

As to the coal regions, he reported:

"In compliance with your request to let you know how I succeeded on this Circuit, I am sorry to say that in the coal region the times are exceedingly dull. I have raised \$155, \$125 paid. I leave this morning for Newport."

That the trustees were not satisfied with Day's account is shown by his letters to President Bowman. Under date of April 19, 1853, he wrote to Bowman from Baltimore in which he told Bowman that he had left his books and papers at Mt. Surprise. He asked for a settlement with the trustees. Under date of October 24, 1853, he wrote:

"On leaving Mt. Surprise I gave my notes for \$150. That I owed for eatables and clothing for my family. The notes are due three months since. Today I received a dun for the money and must pay, or be sued. I also owed some bills in Williamsport and sixty dollars for furniture in Milton. Now can you settle with me."

Day reported his expenses as follows:

"For 1852, Salary, \$600. Expenses a week in Harrisburg, \$10.50 To Conference and back, \$22.75. A trip of six weeks through the mountains, \$11.22. Toll keeping horse and other expenses, \$43.25. Paid freight on bed steads from Huntingdon to Bloomsburg, \$1.50. Advertising them in paper, \$1, storage in warehouse, \$1.50. From Bloom to Williamsport, \$1.25. Salary expenses for the year, \$692.97. The whole amount for two years \$1,384.41."

Evidently the trustees paid no attention to Day's complaints as under date of May 31, 1854, Day wrote again saying he had received no answers to his letters.

And under date of September 9, 1854, he wrote to President Bowman:

"I have paid over every cent I ever received for Dickinson Seminary and if I were not so much in need I would not trouble you. I assure you but I am now pressed and even abused by men to whom I am honestly indebted. As you have a full statement of facts will you be kind enough to send me the amount due me immediately.

I do not see how I can spare the time or money to come to your place unless compelled. And if you will attend to this immediately you will confer a great favour in my present embarrassed state. Yours, G. H. Day."

THE EARLY BOARDING STUDENTS

J. J. McCoy, one of the early stewards, filed an account of his stewardship with the board and Robert Fleming and J. J. Crawford were a committee appointed July 9, 1855 to approve this account. According to Mr. McCoy's account the following were the boarding students for the school year 1853-54: Messrs. Case, Deemer, Bright, Rogers, Clayton, Brown, Alexander, Pursell, Wilson, Bowman, Guyer, Meck, McMurray, Daniels, Stephenson, Mitchell, McCormick, Hogland, Cottrell, Ferguson, Baird, Reed, Clark, Weitzell, Evans, Tinsman, McLaughlin, Kinters, Russell, Johns, Gray, Chamberland, Shaw, Mellick, Cole, Koons, Sadler, Elce, Joyce, Goodlander, Riddle, Misses Low, Eagan, Peal, Middleson, Rich, Smith, Yocum.

FIRE IN THE CENTER BUILDING

On March 15, 1858, the trustees were concerned with a fire that started in the center building. Students were interrogated but the trustees were unable to find out how the fire started. It was ordered that three dozen pine buckets be purchased, that they be filled with water and placed in the garret at the center of the building. A night watchman was also hired.

SEMINARY IN DIFFICULTY

President Bowman had been the leader in building the school. At the beginning he took command of the finances. It was becoming more difficult each year to pay the debts.

On April 27, 1850, each of the directors was asked to loan the school not exceeding \$150.

On Nov. 23, 1852 and early in 1853 the following bought bonds in order to pay off the \$9000 debt of the school: John Smith, John Chamberlin; Milton District Parsonage, A. Woodward, A. Updegraff, A. Faries, T. L. _____, T. K. Hays, O. Watson, C. B. Bowman, John Rich, John Pearce, John

Emery, Henry Emery, \$500 each, and Mrs. Rhoads, \$1500. The bonds were backed by a mortgage.

On October 26, 1854, a committee recommended that the school be valued at \$20,000 and shares of stock be sold at \$100 each to the extent of \$16,000. President Bowman reported on July 7, 1855, that he had secured subscriptions for \$13,410. of the stock which was being sold to pay off the debts. The charter was amended on April 4, 1856, to allow the trustees to receive subscriptions and issue certificates of loan for any sum up to \$20,000. This charter allowed the certificate holders to elect the trustees, but gave the presiding officer of the Baltimore conference the right to appoint the principal, and provided that the presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the District in which the Seminary was located as well as the preacher in charge of the Williamsport station, be ex-officio members of the board.

At the meeting in 1855 at which President Bowman had reported on the subscriptions, a feeling of optimism must have existed as at the same meeting a committee was appointed for the erection of a new building and raising the old Seminary Building two stories, and contract was approved September 10, 1855.

BOWMAN LOSES CONTROL

The building of the big center addition nearly sent the school into insolvency. Mr. Bowman previous to the building of this addition had assumed aggressive leadership, and with the assistance of Lawyer Fleming, had assumed virtual command of the finances.

But in 1856 all of this changed. The board made the following resolution:

"That Dr. Bowman be requested to make out a complete statement of the cost of the Seminary buildings and each separately, also the furnaces, pianos, apparatus, gas fixtures, furniture, and a statement of the monies collected and applied, together with a statement of the amount of indebtedness and what said indebtedness is for, the whole to be laid before the Board of Trustees and a copy of the same forwarded to Rev. Torrence, Phila., within six days of this date.

"That Dr. Bowman use every honorable means to induce the Baltimore Conference to authorize a collection to be taken up in every charge in this conference for the purpose of cancelling the debts of Dickinson Seminary. That we use all due means to induce Rev. Torrence to accept the financial secretary job."

A committee consisting of Robert Fleming and George Slate was appointed to recommend rules and hire a steward and on August 8, 1857, reported that William H. Reninger had been hired for the term of one year for the sum of \$500, Reninger and his wife to work from July 20, 1857.

As to the treasurer, the committee reported that he should be under \$5000 bond and should keep a book of accounts which at all times should be open to the Board's inspection, or any member.

That the school was in difficulty is shown by the committee's recommendation as to payment of help:

"It shall be the duty of the treasurer to pay the salaries of the board of instruction and steward quarterly if sufficient funds are in the Tr. for that purpose and if there should be a deficit then to pay the board of instruction and steward pro rata, first having paid all domestic and day laborers the amount of claim for their labor in full."

As to Dr. Bowman:

"Your committee was further instructed to make a contract with Dr. Bowman the principle of the Institution for his services for the ensuing year. In pursuance of which instructions the committee have agreed with him on the following to wit: His salary to be increased to the sum of \$1500, he to have reasonable room in the Seminary building to reside with his family and to have his children instructed without charge.

"The account of Dr. Bowman has been examined by your committee, the balance claimed by him is fifteen hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-six cents from which there ought to be deducted the sum of \$95.43."

On June 18, 1857, the board directed that the Principal and the teachers, if they received money from students, to pay it over forthwith to the steward or the treasurer. Jacob Sallade and C. B. Bowman were appointed a committee to supervise finances in conjunction with the president, and in June of 1857

the committee was directed to supervise all building with General Fleming added.

BOWMAN-TRUSTEES SUED

On August 8, 1857, it was reported that President Bowman refused a salary of \$1200. In November of 1857 Bowman, Updegraff and other trustees were sued because of their endorsements. In July of 1858 churches of the conference were asked to take up a collection, and on August 10, 1858, friends of the institution were asked to save the school from sale. On October 28, 1858, the personal property of the school was sold at constable's sale. The Board resolved "that a committee be appointed to confer with purchasers of the personal property this day sold at constable sale as the property of the institution and if possible to effect a loan of the same from them for the use of the Seminary." On November 9, 1858, it was reported that an inquisition on the Seminary property was to be held. On March 2, 1859, the trustees met with a conference committee to talk of finances. On June 23, 1858, it was reported that liabilities due amounted to \$36,499.00.

PRESIDENT BOWMAN RESIGNS

On February 4, 1858, Robert Fleming resigned from the Board of Trustees of the Seminary. On March 22, 1858, Thomas Bowman resigned as follows:

"In this carrying out a long cherished and off expressed desire to enter upon the lighter and more congenial work of the pastorate, I shall bear with me a grateful recollection of our pleasant association of your kindness and courtesy towards me.

"Having given ten years of the best part of my life to aid in founding the Seminary, and in advancing it to its present honorable position among the best literary institutions of the country, I shall continue to cherish the warmest affection toward it, and shall take pleasure in promoting its interests."

In the same year, however, he was elected president of Indiana Asbury University, and entered upon his duties as such in 1859, where he remained until 1872. He was elected chaplain of the United States Senate in 1864, and in the same year was

appointed by the General Conference of his Church a co-delegate with Bishop Janes to visit the British Conference in England. He declined the mission to England but accepted the Chaplaincy. In 1872 he was elected a Bishop.

Bishop Bowman was classed as a conservative, because of the evenness and gentleness of his nature. In his boyhood days he had to walk three miles to find a teacher that could instruct him in the English grammar. When fourteen he was sent to Wilbraham, Mass., but at the end of the year was sent to the Seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., where he reported "I spent three very pleasant and profitable years."

Bowman lived longer than any of the Seminary's presidents. The Seminary, Dickinson College and the Central Pennsylvania Conference have always been proud of his achievements. Seven times he served the conference as its president during annual sessions, and he was always a frequent and welcome guest. The Seminary's then president, B. C. Connor, traveled west to attend his funeral.

CHAPTER V

SEMINARY SHERIFFED. MITCHELL

DASHIEL SUCCEEDS BOWMAN

When President Bowman resigned the Rev. John H. Dashiell was appointed principal at the Conference in March of 1858. He first appeared at a meeting of the trustees on March 22.

The financial plight of the Seminary was in a difficult condition to say the least. Some of the teachers had not been paid and in July of 1858 the secretary of the board noted that the trustees heard with regret that some of the teachers had not been paid and requested that Dr. Bowman be requested to notify those persons indebted to the school to pay within fifteen days.

At the conference meeting in March of 1859 a resolution had been recommended that \$16,500 be raised by stock sale and that stock be issued as peculiar hardship cases as follows: Rev. Bowman, \$500, Rev. John Stine, \$500, Henry Emory, \$500. The conference refused to go along with the peculiar hardship part of the report. Bowman's claim was finally settled in 1859. He had to take a judgment note, however.

Teacher Rushing was absent from classes in January of 1859. The board directed him to come back immediately. He returned, apologized but soon left.

In January of 1859 Dashiell resigned, this resignation to take effect in April of 1859. The resignation was not accepted and he continued on until the Spring of 1860. David Showers, one of the early trustees who had resigned as such, was made steward in 1859 and was allowed to take tuition for his son and apply it on the debt the Seminary owed him.

The Rev. Mr. Dashiell was born at Salisbury, Maryland. He was educated at Dickinson College. Converted at 19, he was licensed to preach at 21. In 1842 he succeeded John Zug, Esq., one of the earliest graduates of Dickinson College, to the principalship of a classical school in Baltimore. He later gave him-

self to the pastoral work, then was invited to succeed Dr. Bowman. He gave it to be understood that he resumed the duties of an educator, not by preference, but because of a temporary emergency. After resigning he returned to the pastorate but later conducted a large classical school in Baltimore. He returned to the pastorate in 1870, his pastorates being in the southern part of the conference.

SEMINARY SHERIFFED—THE BIG FOUR

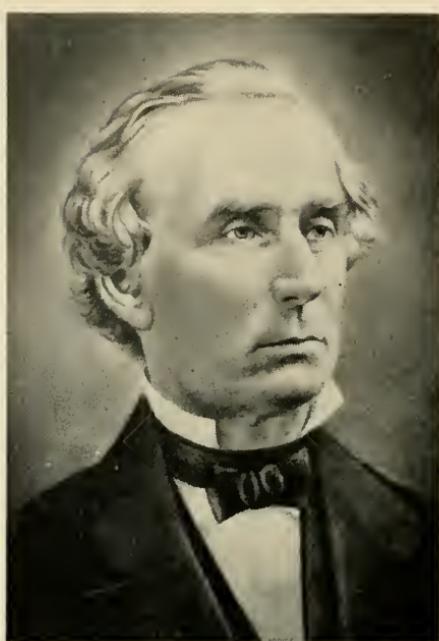
In the meantime, while the joint stock company was being planned, the Seminary was being sheriffed. The property was purchased by four ardent friends of the Seminary: Abraham Updegraff, Levi Hartman, John Smith and Jacob Sallada. Just how many of the creditors got paid is not known. At any rate the purchasers immediately approached the East Baltimore Conference that a company might be organized under conference supervision. They had \$16,500 in the Seminary because of the sale and this is the amount they asked.

Updegraff had been a trustee of the institution since March of 1850 and was made treasurer of the Seminary in 1860. For many years he was to become both President and treasurer of the Board of Trustees until his death on April 16, 1884. He was a Presbyterian. Colonel Jacob Sallada, an efficient trustee from 1863 to 1870, when he resigned, was interested in the school until his death. One of the organizers of the Mulberry Street Methodist Church in Williamsport, he was one of the founders of the Preachers' Aid Society. A lumberman he was foreman of the Pennsylvania canal when it was built. A partner of the well known J. W. Mussina, he operated a saw mill, the telegraph office, was one of the projectors and builders of the Larry's Creek plank road, owned several newspapers, and was a World Traveler. Levi Hartman, a member of Pine Street, was a substantial builder and with Sallada built the middle portion of Old Main.

The Hon. John Smith was one of the organizers of Pine Street, was a trustee and treasurer during the first twelve years of the Seminary's existence, and with an interval of seven years, from 1863 to 1870, was elected annually as a trustee.



B. H. Crever, Founder



Thomas Bowman, 1848-1858



John H. Dashiell, 1858-1860



Thompson Mitchell, 1860-1869

THE CONFERENCE ACCEPTS

The conference on Feb. 29, 1860, appointed a committee to receive the overtures of the purchasers of the Seminary consisting of J. H. Dashiell, I. H. Torrance, John S. Deale, John Guyer and B. H. Crever.

This committee recommended the retention of the Seminary under Methodist control and the forming of a stock company with 165 shares of stock at \$100 each. In reporting, the committee announced Col. Sallada would take five shares. The conference approved the report.

Several weeks after the conference adjourned a new charter was approved, on March 26, 1860, this time by Governor Packer. This charter directed there be nine directors, six of them to be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church with the president of the board of instruction to be an itinerant minister of The Methodist Church, his appointment to be approved by the resident Bishop of the East Baltimore Conference of the church.

The act of incorporation directed that Abraham Updegraff, Eli Slifer, John Smith, William Frick, Jacob Sallada, James H. Brown, J. H. Dashiell, A. A. Reese and J. H. Torrence be the directors until an election could be held by the stockholders. The last four named were influential ministers of the conference.

THOMPSON MITCHELL ELECTED

Thompson Mitchell was appointed as the new president of the institution in March of 1860. His salary was set at \$800 a year. He had been a successful Methodist minister, highly esteemed in the conference, and for three years presiding elder of the Northumberland District.

Although he had no special preparation for the Seminary work, he had executive ability and an untiring energy which quickly put the broken institution upon a sound basis. On the other hand, he was the first president who didn't have to cope with a cumbersome debt.

He left the Seminary under attack, however, which did not seem to hurt his standing in the conference.

When appointed president he was 43 years of age, having been born March 22, 1817, near Newton Hamilton, Penna. Of splendid physique and robust constitution, he had settled convictions. He had served pastorates at Carlisle Circuit, Shrewsbury, Codorus, Lewistown Circuit, Birmingham, Hollidaysburg, Bellefonte Circuit, Danville, Williamsport, Staunton and Columbia Street, Baltimore. Immediately upon leaving the Seminary he was appointed to the Harrisburg District, then the Williamsport District, the Juniata District, First Church, Altoona, North Williamsport and Duboistown.

He represented the conference four times in the General Conference, was on the book committee of the Church from 1876 to 1880.

He died on the Sabbath, May 9, 1897. As he died he repeated "Bless the Lord, O my Soul; and all that is within me, bless his Holy Name."

Dr. Mitchell prefixed Williamsport to Dickinson in the name of the institution, and changed the title of the head from principal to president.

THE SEMINARY CHURCH

It was during Dr. Mitchell's stay at the Seminary that Mulberry Street Methodist Church became the college church. In fact Dr. Mitchell helped establish the Church. On an October Sunday of 1860, a number of the members of Pine Street Church favoring a new Church, together with the professors and students of the Seminary, met in the Seminary chapel for public worship. This became the first congregational service of what was then known as the Second M. E. Church of Williamsport. Pine Street was the first, and Newberry was then in the borough of Newberry.

In the Spring of 1861 the new charge applied for a pastor and the first board of stewards included such well known Seminary and Preachers' Aid names as Jacob Sallada, C. B. Bowman, L. McDowell. The first board of trustees included Dr. Mitchell. Mulberry continued to remain the Church of the Seminary presidents until near the end of the administration of Dr. Long.

Dr. Wertz was the first president since the establishment of Mulberry Street Church to hold his quarterly conference relationship at Pine Street.

TWO STORIES ADDED

During Dr. Mitchell's administration two stories were added to the oldest Academy building, the west wing, making it correspond with the east wing.

The faculty in 1861 was as follows:

Rev. T. Mitchell, A. M., Moral Philosophy and Belle Lettres
J. W. Ferree, A. M., Mathematics
Rev. W. H. Dill, A. B., Ancient and German Language
George W. John, A. B., Natural Science
William Lighton, Instrumental and Vocal Music
Miss Mary R. Cushman, Preceptress
Miss Laura M. VanNess, Painting and Drawing
Rev. John D. Wallace, Preparatory Department
S. M. Gibbs, Penmanship and Bookkeeping
D. Showers, Steward and Treasurer

In 1861 the year was divided into three unequal terms, one of eighteen and two of twelve weeks.

NEW STOCKHOLDERS MEET

On April 17, 1860, the board met under the amended charter. In June of the same year it was deemed inadvisable to admit boarders into the Seminary building unless they were going to school.

In March of 1861, directors were elected under the new charter as follows: A. Updegraff, Eli Slifer, John Smith, Jacob Sallade, J. H. Brown, T. M. Reese, Irvin H. Torrence, P. B. Reese and John Weisel. Stock was voted by the following: C. B. Bowman, 10; J. H. Torrence, 4; T. Ferrily, 1; John Smith, 5; John Weisel, 10; Thomas Smith, 5; Thompson Mitchell, 10; P. G. Fessler, 5; G. Slate, 2; David Showers, 3; John Wallace, 2; F. D. Riddle, 1; T. M. Reese, 1; T. D. Gotwald, 2; A. Updegraff, 3; J. Sallade, 10; Levi Hartman, 10; J. L. Cranford, 2; J. L. Deal, 1; L. M. Dowel, 1.

In June of 1861 President Mitchell took full charge of the institution, Mr. Showers, the steward resigning and Dr. Mitchell taking over in this department.

At the June meeting of 1862 owners of 72 shares of stock that voted were: S. Gould, 3; T. Godwalt, 2; T. M. Reese, 1; C. B. Bowman, 10; F. B. Riddle, 1; Tom Mitchell, 5; J. Mitchell, 1; Rev. T. Mitchell, 10; A. Updegraff, 16; J. Wisal, 11; I. H. Torrence, 5; A. A. Winegardner, 3; D. Showers, 3; John H. Dashiel, 1; B. B. Hamlin, 1. S. Love and B. B. Hamlen, presiding elder of the Bellefonte District, took the place of J. Smith and P. B. Reese on the board.

INFLUENTIAL BOARD MEMBERS

Col. Slifer was an influential Methodist who in 1869 was lay steward for the Northumberland District. From Lewisburg, he was secretary of the Commonwealth in the administration of Governor Andrew Curtin. Under date of July 5, 1864, he wrote Rev. Torrance concerning his non-attendance at meetings of the board: "The threatened invasion last year and I include the constant and overwhelming work of the last three years is my only excuse."

At this meeting in 1862 it was resolved to make a deduction of 15 per cent on the bills of all ministers, and 25 per cent when the minister holds stock to the amount of \$100 or more.

Three more of the new trustees should receive special mention. Rev. Irvin H. Torrence for thirty-four years was secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society. Born Feb. 24, 1821, in Lancaster County, he died Feb. 11, 1899, after twelve years of physical darkness. As a member of the Christian Commission at the battlefield of Gettysburg, he gave himself to the relief of the suffering of the dying. Eloquent in the pulpit, he gave much of his time to the Seminary. Before his death a special committee from the conference visited him when he requested that the 8th chapter of Romans be read at his funeral as the substance of his experience. Rev. B. B. Hamlin, who died March 8, 1903, was one of the great preachers of the conference. He was on the Milton circuit in 1848 and was educated at Dickinson Seminary, and for many years was a presiding elder,

representing the conference at the general conference three times. Benjamin C. Bowman, of Williamsport, a member of Grace Church, was a trustee for many years. A lumberman, he helped organize the Susquehanna Boom Company, was its manager and president. He was one of the first to float logs down the Susquehanna. He died July 28, 1896.

SEMINARY LEASED TO MITCHELL

Water had been introduced into the Seminary buildings in 1863 and Dr. Mitchell reported a prosperous year. In 1866 he reported that there were 436 students.

However, on June 20, 1866, Dr. Mitchell made a proposition to the directors to lease the school for five years, and on July 3, 1866, a formal document was executed, signed by the finance committee consisting of Updegraff, Sallade, Love and Weitzel in which it was agreed:

1. That the stockholders be paid \$1000 a year.
2. That Dr. Mitchell erect an addition on the west end at his own expense.
3. That Dr. Mitchell was to have the uncollected assets of the institution, which stood on the books in the amount of \$3833.65.
4. That he was to receive \$500 of stock.

For several years he ran the school as though it were privately owned, he making all the decisions.

At the annual meeting in 1867, the record shows that shares of the institution were owned as follows: Mitchell, $31\frac{1}{2}$; Weisel, 10; Crawford, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Sallade, 23; Hamlin, 1; Love, 5; Reese, 1; Torrence, 10; Updegraff, 13.

SEMINARY ATTACKED BY BELLEFONTE WATCHMAN

On October 23, 1868, the Bellefonte Watchman attacked Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, in the following article:

“THE DICKINSON SEMINARY—KEEP YOUR CHILDREN FROM IT!

“If the readers of the Watchman who are now patrons of the Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, desire to have their

children properly educated, and their morals cared for, we would advise them to send them to some other institution. From the reports we have of that Seminary, it is one of the most miserably conducted schools in the State—a perfect sink hole of iniquity and hypocrisy—a place that students learn all manner of evil without any corresponding good. The citizens of this section of the State at one time patronized it extensively. It is not so now, for they fear to entrust the moral and physical welfare of their children to the care of a faculty that practices deception and teaches prevarication. Under the control of Dr. Bowman, the school ranked among the best and most popular in the State; under the Superintendency of the present President, Dr. Mitchell, it has lost its standing and character, and has been turned into a kind of a kitchen for a political pot-house. Respectable students are daily leaving it on account of its foulness and the unhealthy moral atmosphere that surround it; and we would warn our readers who have children to educate, and who do not desire to have them ruined, mentally, morally and physically, to keep them away from the Dickinson Seminary as long as the present faculty have charge of that institution."

The Watchman article, which was copied by the Williamsport Daily Standard, caused a special meeting of the board of trustees on October 29, 1868. A retraction was demanded from the Williamsport paper which was immediately forthcoming.

A retraction from the Watchman, however, was not so easy to get, and Dr. Mitchell journeyed to Bellefonte where he commenced a lawsuit. He was given three shares of stock to defray his expenses.

SEMINARY MAIN TOPIC IN 1869

At the session of the Central Pennsylvania Annual Conference in 1869, Williamsport Dickinson Seminary was the main topic of business. There is no doubt that the Watchman caused some of this agitation although the main reason for alarm was the fact of the lease and that Dr. Mitchell then owned considerable of the stock of the Seminary.

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES

A committee of the conference was appointed to inquire into this situation and reported in 1869 as follows:

“Though having confidence in the present owners of the stock, yet circumstances may urge them to a different disposition of their investment, and in that case this noble institution would be lost to the Church. Are we prepared for this?

“It is understood that some of the larger stockholders are ready to sell their stock to the conference at par . . . As there are in all 165 shares of stock, the Conference, in order to obtain this control, must have at least 83 shares.

“But as the Conference is not in possession of the needed funds, and as our share of the funds of the Preachers’ Aid Society of the East Baltimore Conference will now be placed in the hands of our Preachers’ Aid Society, which has been duly organized under the charter recently obtained from our Legislature: Therefore,

“Resolved, that should the managers of the Preachers’ Aid Society of the Central Penna. Conference find that a sufficient amount of the stock can be obtained at a fair price, to secure the conference controlling power in said institution, and in their judgment deeming it a safe investment, we recommend then to make such investment.”

CREVER BOOSTS SEMINARY

At the 1869 conference, Crever, then presiding elder of the Northumberland district, moved a resolution through the conference session as follows:

“Resolved, That we now re-affirm our interest in our institution of learning at Williamsport, and pledge ourselves anew to support it to the full extent of our opportunity.”

In his report as presiding elder he declared:

“While the seminary contributes largely to the general culture which adorns social and professional life, it has been in no small measure a school of the prophets and a birth place of souls. For many years successively, it has been recruiting the ranks of the ministry with young men from among its grad-

uates, many of whom now hold no small space in the public eye. . . . In this view it is safe to affirm that Dickinson Seminary is an indispensable auxiliary, the present is a fit and auspicious time to pledge ourselves anew to the support of this cherished interest as well also as to initiate such additional measures as may seem best calculated to impart to it for the future the highest degree of effectiveness."

MITCHELL CANCELS LEASE

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Seminary held June 23, 1869, the Preachers' Aid Society had 89½ votes. At this meeting Mitchell offered to cancel his lease if he were given ten shares of stock as consideration. This was done, and on August 27, 1869, Mitchell tendered his resignation to take effect whenever the directors suitably filled the position. His resignation was accepted.

Dr. Mitchell had in no way taken advantage in leasing the Seminary. He was a good manager and for the first time the school was prosperous. He donated some of his stock in the Seminary to the Preachers' Aid Society.

CIVIL WAR STIRS CONFERENCE

While Mitchell was busy establishing the Seminary on a sound basis the conference as well as the Williamsport community was stirred by the Civil War.

The East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church had been formed in March of 1858 from a portion of the "Old Baltimore" conference. Williamsport had been in the Northumberland district of the Baltimore conference and was in the same district of the East Baltimore Conference. Two of East Baltimore conference's districts were in slave territory, one centered in Baltimore, the other in Frederick, Md.

The conference took a positive stand in 1861, however, in abhorrence of the "Rebellion", and endorsed Abraham Lincoln's administration, this by a vote of 164 to 17. One of the chief proponents was Reverend Crever, and one of the protestants to the resolution was the Reverend Dashiell, although he declared he was not in favor of slavery.

President Lincoln thanked the conference as follows:

“Executive Mansion, Washington, March 18, 1862.

“Gentlemen: Allow me to tender to you, and through you, to the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, my grateful thanks for the Preambles and Resolutions of that body, copies of which you did me the honor to present yesterday. These kind words of approval, coming from so numerous a body of intelligent christian people; and so free from all suspicion of sinister motives, are indeed encouraging to me. By the help of an All-wise Providence, I shall endeavor to do my duty, and I shall expect the continuation of your prayers for a right solution of our national difficulties, and the restoration of our country to peace and prosperity.

Your Obliged and humble servant,

A. Lincoln.”

At every conference session during the War years the American flag was ordered flown from the church in which the session was held, and after one Confederate defeat, announced during the session, the members of the conference arose with one accord and sang “Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow.”

Young men of the Methodist churches were urged to join the Union Army and at one session the presiding elder of the Frederick district reported that many were in the Union Army, and few in the “Rebel” army.

TRANSITION IN WILLIAMSPORT

In the meantime the Williamsport area was in a transitional period. Williamsport’s Governor Packer, a Democrat, and a friend of the Seminary, retired from politics because of the War, and his place in Harrisburg was taken by Andrew G. Curtin, of Bellefonte, a Republican.

Williamsport was becoming the lumber center of the world. The big mills were built along the boom in the Susquehanna River in 1852, in 1854, in 1856, and then in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863. Gang saws were introduced and outside capital was moving in.

Dodge and Company, lumbermen, were called “foreigners from New York.” John G. Reading was called a “foreigner

from New Jersey." Major Jas. H. Perkins had come from Lincoln, Maine, to build the boom which caught the lumber floating down the river, which made Williamsport possible as a lumber center. Peter Herdic, who was considered the most influential of the promoters, built his famous Herdic House, in 1866, at 4th and Campbell Streets. This hotel later was called the Park Hotel. The hotel has now become the Park Home. Early Seminary students included the children of these lumber kings.

NEW CONFERENCE FORMED

In 1868 it was rumored at the session of the East Baltimore Conference that its territory would be divided. The conference session voted almost unanimously against such a division. The Baltimore Conference, on the other hand, had voted in favor of a division because it had been weakened by the Rebellion. B. H. Crever headed the East Baltimore delegation which also included Spottswood, Mitchell and Slicer, great names in Seminary history. In May of 1868 the division was made at the General Conference. Crever, who had been elected as a delegate with the highest vote of any of the delegates, was then presiding elder of the Carlisle District.

Thus was the Central Pennsylvania Conference formed. Its Boundaries were entirely within the State of Pennsylvania.

THE CONFERENCE REUNION

On March 10, 1873, the Central Pennsylvania and Baltimore conferences held a reunion service in Chambersburg. A committee from the Central Pennsylvania Conference visited the Baltimore Conference which was holding its session in Hagerstown, Md., and formally invited the Baltimore Conference to visit the Central Pennsylvania Conference then in session at Chambersburg. The invitation was accepted.

At 8:45 A. M. the Rev. Dr. J. McK. Reiley, conducted the Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, president of the Baltimore Conference, to a seat by Bishop Merrill who was presiding at Chambersburg. Bishop Merrill greeted the visiting brethren and Bishop Foster

replied. A joyous time was had by all and many spoke. One speaker said "I believe Methodism began in Maryland, not in New York." At 3 P. M. the two conferences had an hour of social intercourse after which the Central Pennsylvania Conference escorted its guests to the railroad station.

CHAPTER VI

THE PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY—SPOTTSWOOD

NEW SOCIETY CHARTERED

At the Methodist General Conference of May, 1868, the East Baltimore Conference was dissolved and the Central Pennsylvania Conference was formed. The first session of the Central Pennsylvania Conference was held in Danville, Pa., from March 10, 1869, to March 15, 1869.

Two days before the conference met in Danville the Preachers' Aid Society of the Central Pennsylvania Conference was chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature, on March 8, 1869.

The new corporation was formed for the "purpose of affording relief to the itinerant ministers of said conference, their wives, widows and children, and for the education of the latter."

The earliest Constitution of the Society stated that one of its objects was to establish a school for the education of the ministers' children.

The original Preachers' Aid Society had been organized February 13, 1826 by the members of the Baltimore Conference and when the East Baltimore Conference was formed it had its society. Of the funds in the treasury of the East Baltimore Conference society the Preachers' Aid Society of the Central Pennsylvania Conference received by General Conference action \$36,635.62. This was considered the proportionate share of the churches in the new conference.

THE INCORPORATORS

The incorporators were Williamsport and vicinity Methodists, all interested in the Seminary. They were George Slate, Jacob Sallada, Lewis McDowell, John Ransom, Samuel Love, Charles Low, Jacob Lyons Mussina, George Snyder and Samuel Van Gelder.

Jacob Lyons Mussina was the first president. A prominent member of the Pine Street Church, he was for more than thirty



CHESAPEAKE RIVER - APPROXIMATE DATE 1860 - WILLIAMSPOR, PI.

Reproduction by E. J. Green

MI. LONG - 300,000 FT. LOGS PEAK YEAR 1873 - 30 SAW MILLS 1,582,460 LOGS REQUIRED

LUMBER 316,342,712 BOARD FT.

years trustee and secretary of this church. He was affectionately known in the conference as "Father" and lived until 1887. In Williamsport he was a jeweler, the city's first telegraph operator, and organizer of the city's first band which later became the famous Repasz band. Born in Aaronsburg, Pa., on April 29, 1807, he was one of the most respected men in his community.

Samuel Love and George Slate were the first vice presidents and Jacob Sallada was the first treasurer with George Snyder as corresponding secretary.

AID SOCIETY PURCHASES SEMINARY STOCK

Shortly after the conference had directed the Society to secure the Seminary stock a committee was appointed by the board of managers of the society, on March 25, 1869, consisting of B. H. Crever, Col. J. Sallada, and I. H. Torrence, with power to purchase a majority of the stock.

Four days after this committee had been appointed Jacob Sallada donated a note in the amount of \$1000, and \$20 in cash. Rev. B. H. Crever, Dr. Thompson Mitchell, and Rev. I. H. Torrence each donated stock. Rev. Torrence assigned his stock as follows: "Transferred to the Preachers' Aid Society of the Central Penn. as a donation for the purposes of education. Irvin H. Torrence". Others who donated stock were Eli Slifer, Hon. John Patton, Samuel Love, Hon. John Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith.

At the second session of the annual conference President Mussina reported as follows:

"At a meeting of the board, held June 3, the committee reported the number of shares of seminary stock to be 168, and that 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ of these had been secured to the Aid Society, at a cost of \$9,150, and that 6 shares had been given, making 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares in all, and that subscriptions had been obtained to reduce the actual outlay for these 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares to \$8,225. At the same meeting of our board the directors of the Seminary were requested, should they find it expedient, to cancel the lease with Dr. Mitchell at a cost of \$1000; to issue stock to that amount, to be purchased by the Aid Society. This was accordingly done. Since then, two new heaters have been put into the Seminary, for payment of which seven shares of stock have been issued, making in all 185 shares. The board has

continued to buy stock, until we now own 132 of the 185 shares, at an actual outlay of \$12,900. The par value of these 132 shares, is \$13,200; but their value, as based on offers actually made to members of the board, for the seminary property, is \$25,300; and even this, as compared with other property in the city of Williamsport, is far below their real value."

Mr. Mussina further reported in 1870:

"May we not hope for the undivided favor of our clerical brethren, and greatly increased contributions from the liberal and wealthy among our laymen. These things secured, the day will be at hand to which the noble founders of this society looked forward from its inception, and set forth as follows in the ninth article of the constitution: 'Whenever, in the opinion of the managers, the funds of the society shall authorize such a measure, they shall establish a school or schools for the boarding, clothing and educating the children of itinerant Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, under such regulations as they may from time to time find necessary, or to allow such pecuniary aid to such Ministers as they may deem expedient'."

Mr. Mussina in 1870 also suggested that the old practice of the Baltimore Conference of calling its roll annually for the contribution of \$1, by each member be put in practice. At the present the Preachers Aid Society is soliciting annually \$1 from ministers and laymen.

SOCIETY GETS DIVIDEND ON STOCK

The Preachers' Aid treasurer reported in 1871, a dividend of \$396 on the Seminary stock, \$3 a share on 132 shares held by the Society. Two additional shares of Seminary stock had been purchased during the year and the Society had made a loan of \$6767.62 to the Seminary. This loan had been approved the year before for improvements.

It had also been reported in 1870 that the President of the institution offered tuition free to children of preachers, with 25 per cent for all other expenses.

A conference committee in 1870 had investigated the Preachers' Aid and reported that it found no evidence of improper use of funds: "Except the amount invested in Seminary stock, our securities are the identical ones received from J. W.

Randolph, treasurer of Aid Society of the East Baltimore Conference."

J. L. Mussina reported on March 20, 1872, as follows:

"Pursuant to your instructions given from time to time, we have continued the purchase of Seminary stock, buying since your last Conference, thirty shares; and we would recommend that this policy go on until the stock of the Seminary is entirely yours. You have nearly reached the point already, now owning one hundred and sixty-two, out of one hundred and eighty five shares. When you own it all, then the managers of your Society and the directors of your Seminary, by a change in its charter, if you so desire, can be one and the same board; and then there can be no conflict of opinion or action between the different boards.

"Simply on the ground that we are doing something already for the Conference, in the education of the Preacher's children perhaps averaging yearly the sum of five hundred dollars—we respectfully submit this question: Whether it is right to ask the Seminary to pay you interest on money loaned by you to your own school, at 8 per cent per annum? We should be glad to have your instruction on this point."

PURCHASE REMAINDER OF STOCK

The final push to get the remaining 21 shares of the Seminary stock was made at the conference of 1876. A committee urged the purchase of all of the stock and reported that if the Seminary "was properly managed and sustained, it will be immediately and perpetually remunerative to the members of the society, in educational facilities and moral influence."

It reported further: "The Society and Seminary are, and for a time must continue to be, inseparably joined. A House divided against itself cannot stand." It recommended a board of directors to be elected, one half by the managers of the Preachers' Aid Society, and one-half by the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

In 1876 it was reported that 37 children of non resident preachers received an abatement of one-half of all regular bills, that Seminary receipts for six years ending June 22, 1867 were \$145,719.50, and the deficit was \$191.47.

The Preachers' Aid prospered in 1876, despite a depression. The following gave gifts to the Society: John Patton, \$1,000;

Jacob Sallada, \$1000; M. W. Jackson, \$1000; Eli Slifer, \$500; A. A. Heim, \$500; Robert Goodwill, \$500.

The last of the 185 shares of the Seminary stock was purchased in 1878. L. McDowell, treasurer of the Preachers' Aid Society, reported for the year ending Feb. 10, 1880, that this stock was worth \$18,500, and that at that time the Preachers' Aid had a mortgage against the Seminary stock of \$6767.62.

PREACHERS' AID MAKES REPAIRS

The Preachers' Aid continued to be financially interested in the condition of the Seminary. In 1887 it made repairs on the Seminary costing \$13,000, \$6000 of this raised by subscription and \$7000 borrowed at 5 per cent and secured by a mortgage on the Seminary property. It was recommended at that time that each of the 192 pastoral charges in the conference raise an average of \$50.

In 1883 it had been recommended that the managers of the Preachers' Aid be the same men as the Directors of the Seminary, and in 1884 a committee reported that: "While some of our brethren have been dissatisfied because so large a proportion of the funds have been used for educational purposes, nevertheless we are glad that so much has been accomplished for society and for Methodism by aiding in the education of our ministers' children."

In 1890 the Preachers' Aid Society reported that the city of Williamsport had furnished a larger number of students than ever before, and that 29 young men were preparing for the Christian Ministry and one young lady for Woman's Foreign Missionary work.

ONLY THREE TREASURERS

Chartered in 1869, the Preachers' Aid Society, except for the first year of its existence, has had only three treasurers. Lewis McDowell was treasurer for over thirty years, dying in 1901. Herbert T. Ames, a member of Pine Street Church, and for over sixty years a regular attendant of the conference, succeeded McDowell and was treasurer of the society until his death in 1936. Ames was Prohibition Mayor of the City of Williams-

port at the age of 83 and drafted a resolution in his law office which resulted in the Board of Temperance and Morals of the Methodist Church.

Upon Mayor Ames' death, his law partner, then district attorney of Lycoming County, now judge, Charles Scott Williams, was elected treasurer and has been such to the present time. Judge Williams is a member of Newberry Methodist Church, and since 1932, a member of its board of trustees. All three of the treasurers were on the board of the Seminary.

The annual meeting of the society has been held each year in March at the Seminary, now the college. By custom the district superintendent of the Williamsport District has in the last forty or fifty years been elected as the president of the society while members of the board of managers have by custom been the pastors of twelve Williamsport and vicinity churches, and a layman from each. All members of the Central Pennsylvania Conference are members of the Society as well as any Methodist layman, residing within the bounds of the Central Pennsylvania Annual Conference who pays the \$1 a year dues.

The Society has continued to elect the board of directors of Seminary, Junior College, and the college. At the annual meeting a nominating committee is elected which is directed to consult with the President of the institution, after which nominations for Directors are presented to the board of managers of the society who vote the stock of the Society for the election of directors.

The board of directors usually reflects the thought of the President of the institution although in certain instances the Society has taken the initiative in electing.

CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS

The Preachers' Aid continues to operate under a Constitution and By Laws similar to those that were adopted on June 10, 1879. In 1900, a booklet was printed giving the history, charter, constitution and by-laws. Early in the 1940's a committee was appointed to revise the Constitution and By Laws. Originally, the committee was composed of Judge Charles Scott Williams, Dr. S. B. Evans, Dr. A. L. Miller and Dr. Morris

Swartz, the last three all influential members of the conference. After many meetings, the revision was finally completed and printed in 1950. Dr. A. L. Miller and Judge Williams were the only two members of the committee alive in 1950 and were instrumental in completing the revised rules. A later revision with minor changes was made with Dr. Chas. Berkheimer, pastor of Pine Street, being the moving party.

The revised Constitution and By Laws followed closely those of 1879 but was changed so that half of the board of managers was elected at the annual meeting, and half at an after conference meeting, this to avoid confusion as to election of board of managers, caused by the peculiar manner in electing the board of managers.

At one session of the Annual Conference of the Church it was suggested that the Board of Managers be elected differently than the custom. The conference approved the custom, Dr. J. Edgar Skillington, influential conference leader, suggesting that the Preachers' Aid had been well managed and referring to the fact that in the course of years many ministers of the conference served on the board of managers.

ENVIABLE RECORD OF GIFTS

Treasurer Charles S. Williams reported to the annual conference in 1959 that the Society, in addition to owning all of the stock of Lycoming College, had a balance of \$88,195.47, most of it invested in mortgages.

In 1936 the finance committee consisted of Scott R. McKean, president of Bank of Newberry, and member of Newberry Church, Z. B. Gray, Williamsport businessman, and member of Grace Methodist Church; and Judge Williams. Upon the death of Mr. Gray, Charles V. Adams, president of the First National Bank of Montoursville, and conference leader, was elected on this Committee. Mr. Howard Baldwin, broker, took the place of Mr. McKean on his death.

Many special gifts have been given by the Society to needy ministers. In addition the sum of \$4500 has been given to the conference each year since 1947 for necessitous retired minis-

ters. Previous to 1947 substantial sums of money were given each year.

In July, 1959, it was reported that since the purchase of Dickinson Seminary by the Society that preachers' children or ministerial students had received in discounts from the Seminary, Junior College and college the following:

Children of Ministers	-----	\$148,798.00
Methodist Ministerial Students	-----	248,751.00
Other Ministerial Students	-----	68,242.00
Total	-----	\$465,791.00

WILSON LEE SPOTTSWOOD

On July 1, 1869, Thompson Mitchell delivered his written resignation to the managers of the Preachers' Aid Society, to take effect either at the close of the Spring term or at the end of the school year.

On August 28, 1869, a committee recommended that W. L. Spottswood be elected president, and the report was adopted. Dr. Mitchell was excused from voting on this resolution. At the next meeting of the Preachers' Aid Society, Dr. Crever in no uncertain terms objected to the selection of Spottswood. He presented a paper which was recorded on the minutes in which he said that Spottswood was chosen either before or after the resignation of Dr. Mitchell, that the meeting at which the election was held was called in the midst of the camp meeting season when half the clerical members of the board were away, that it was called on a day in the week when Presiding Elders, three of whom were on the board, could only attend by neglecting other and sacred duties, that the special meeting at which the nomination was made was within five days of the time fixed for the regular meeting, because the committee hadn't met, because the special meeting was held with a bare quorum.

A committee was appointed to reply to Dr. Crever. The committee replied to Dr. Crever's every charge, and finally reported: "While Dr. Mitchell had on several former occasions declared his purpose and intention to retire from the Presidency of the Seminary he would have continued in the office till

the close of the session or til conference had it not been for the opposition of some and indifference of others in word and lack of sympathy."

UPRISING AGAINST SPOTTSWOOD

Dr. Bowman left the Seminary because of the serious condition of the finances, Dr. Dashiell left for the same reasons, Dr. Mitchell leased the school and because of this was severely criticized. Dr. Spottswood was forced to resign as president of the institution because of an uprising by the students.

On December 4, 1873, a meeting of the board of the Seminary was called to consider a petition by a large number of students. This petition complained that the president did not visit recitation rooms, that he did not go into the hall on the boys side of the school, that he allowed students to go down town too frequently, that he was passionate, that he had lost the confidence of the students as a teacher and administrator.

A delegation of the students was called before the board and this group called Dr. Spottswood's department a fraud and failure, that he did not impart the necessary information in his chemistry class, that the students did not respect him, that his posture in the recitation room was undignified.

The course of the students was disapproved, but it was decided to ask a committee of the Preachers' Aid Society to a meeting with the board. Immediately, however, it was suggested that the resignation of Prof. W. L. Spottswood would be a great advantage in reconciling and restoring confidence.

On Dec. 11, 1873, Rev. Spottswood gave his reasons for not resigning. He was given until 10 o'clock Saturday morning next to reconsider his refusal to resign. On Dec. 13, 1873, the directors met at the house of President Updegraff and declared vacant the chair of natural science. It had been occupied by Rev. Spottswood.

On Dec. 16, 1873, Spottswood resigned the presidency to take effect Jan. 8, 1874. This resignation was accepted to take effect April 1, 1874. Spottswood refused to remain longer than January, however. He was invited to occupy his rooms until

April. He asked to be paid until the end of the term but this was refused.

Professor Else was asked to take full charge of the Seminary while Rev. James Curns was elected President Pro Tem.

ADMINISTRATION SUCCESSFUL

Despite the student uprising and the further fact that Dr. Spottswood did not have the hearty cooperation of some of the teachers, his administration was considered a success.

He was born in Carlisle, Pa., on November 3, 1822, was named for a well known Methodist preacher, was educated in the grammar school and Latin Department of Dickinson College, and graduated from Dickinson in 1841.

After teaching school in Maryland he was received into the Baltimore Conference in 1843. In 1863-64 he was pastor of Pine Street, and for three years was presiding elder on the Williamsport district.

With Crever and Mitchell he was one of the delegates to the General Conference of 1868. When he left the district to become president, Mitchell took his place. He was an able preacher and a joyous Christian. During the Civil War he was highly patriotic. His wife, Lucy A. Minshall, was the daughter of Rev. Robert Minshall, of the Baltimore Conference and they were together for 46 years. He died May 5, 1892, in Kansas City, Mo., where he was buried.

1872 COMMENCEMENT

The twenty-fourth annual commencement of the Seminary was held at Elliot's Academy of Music on Thursday, June 20. The program follows: "Darwinism", by N. B. Smith, of Berwick; "Into Each Life Some Rain Must Fall", by Sue T. Jones, of Williamsport; "Christianity: Its Present Power", by Johnathan Guldin, of Collomsville; "Nothing But Leaves", by Florence Dale, Tionesta; "Frosted Praises", by A. C. Clarke, of Shamokin. Music was provided by R. P. Campbell, of Pine Grove Mills, and Lida R. Harris, of Wrightsville, while I. P. Campbell, of Pine Grove Mills, gave the commencement address.

PREACHERS AID IMPROVES

The Preachers' Aid recommended many improvements including new water closets and helped finance the same to the amount of \$5,000. On June 22, 1870, the Preachers' Aid cast its first ballot on its stock. In 1870, the Preachers' Aid was asked to take \$2000 more of stock to pay off debts of the Seminary. It also resolved to give no Preachers' children aid except at the Seminary.

In 1872 the Alumni protested against the omission of the clause in the catalogue as to the conferring of degrees. In 1873 five young men from the Seminary asked to be taken into the conference. In the same year a resolution opposing the conferring of degrees at the Seminary was layed on the table. Discounts were given preachers' children.

M. B. Rich, later to become president of the Seminary board, entered the school under Spottswood.

GENERAL PATTON—REV. GERE

General John Patton in 1884 was elected president of the board and was one of the influential men of the Seminary and the Conference. It was in 1870 that Dr. Spottswood reported that Patton had given the Seminary \$3000. This influential man of the Conference from Curwensville showed great interest in the Seminary although he missed many meetings.

In 1873 the Rev. John Gere died. He was one of the Seminary's best friends and a leader of the Conference. He had been presiding elder in the Northumberland District from 1849 to 1852, and like Crever, was a chaplain during the War.

CHAPTER VII

THE REVEREND EDWARD J. GRAY

SERVED SEMINARY 31 YEARS

On February 13, 1874, the Rev. Edward J. Gray, at the age of 41, was elected to the presidency of the Seminary. His career as teacher and head of Dickinson Seminary covered thirty-one years, ending only with his death at Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, on January 20, 1905.

The Seminary reached its highest prestige during the time Dr. Gray was president. He was the most influential of the institution's presidents insomuch as the Central Pennsylvania Conference was concerned. Six times in succession he was chosen by his ministerial brethren, a majority of whom had attended the Seminary, to represent them in the General Conference of the Church. Twice he was elected to the Methodist Episcopal Ecumenical Conference, attending in Washington, D. C., and in London, England.

At the time of his election to the presidency of the Seminary preachers' children received half their expenses at the Seminary. James Curns, a friend of the Seminary, was presiding elder of the Williamsport district. Thompson Mitchell was presiding elder of the Harrisburg District. At this time the General Conference had enlarged the Central Pennsylvania Conference by giving it the City of Harrisburg.

HIS STAY A HAPPY STAY

The Rev. Mr. Gray had a prosperous and happy time at the Seminary.

A strict disciplinarian, Dr. Gray made the students attend public worship and for this was commended by the Preachers' Aid Society. The Preachers' Aid board declined applications for money to educate preachers' children in any other institution than Williamsport Dickinson.

In 1876, Thompson Mitchell, then presiding elder of the Williamsport district, reported that thirty students had been converted during the fall term. He reported "Cherish your Seminary."

In 1876 a release was secured from the City of Williamsport because of the clause in the deed from the city in which Williamsport was to get the Seminary land if it were used for anything but school purposes.

Early in his administration, Dr. Gray was also pastor of the Pine Street Church. The Bishop in 1878 was requested to relieve him from his appointment as pastor so he could devote all of his time to the Seminary.

Early in his administration the Jewish Rabbi had offered his services without compensation to teach Hebrew. It was accepted.

At the conference session in 1883 it was reported that ten thousand persons had received academic instruction at the Seminary, and that 1,000 souls had been converted there, and that more than 100 had gone into the Christian ministry from the Seminary. Finances were excellent. It was recommended that an endowment be commenced.

CONFERENCE VISITS SCHOOL

On March 20, 1884, a holiday was declared at the school because of a visit by the conference. The orator of the day was the Rev. Dr. B. H. Crever.

Dr. Crever proclaimed: "The Church by no means fulfills her commission to its fullest extent when her ministry is honored in the conversion of souls. It is for her to fit them for their providential position. It was the conviction of this solemn truth that laid the foundation of this prosperous school. When I first shared in the notable hospitality of early Williamsport, it was but a prosperous village; it had accomplished little more than to score the first thousand of its population. The scream of the locomotive had not echoed from the surrounding hills. The canal packet or the lumbering coach marked the most advanced methods of travel.

“Williamsport Dickinson Seminary has kept pace with the advancement of a prosperous community; through all of the interval of years it has grown with the growth of the city.

“What a happiness it would be to see . . . structures rising on these grounds; to behold, in after years, magnificent halls bearing such cherished names as those of Abram Updegraff, John Smith and Jacob Sallade.”

LIBRARY PROPOSED

In 1885 a library was proposed, to contain books of special courses of study and references specially adapted to the wants of students pursuing these courses. In 1885 there were 207 students, with twenty-five studying for the Ministry. The Hon. John Patton gave a gift of \$1,000 for the endowment. An additional building for the department of music and art was recommended by Dr. Gray. The institution came into possession of the Second Geological Survey of the State of Pennsylvania, and was placed on the list of institutions entitled to donations from the Smithsonian Institute.

In the same year members of the board saw an exhibition by a Mr. Pennecker with respect to a rope fire escape. Pennecker descended five floors by way of his rope but nothing was done about it, although some fire extinguisher bombs were purchased.

The Rev. W. A. Carver of the class of 1871 compiled a book entitled “Manual of the Central Pennsylvania Conference,” which he presented to the Gamma Epsilon Society.

Lecturers on the Seminary faculty in 1892 included the Hon. H. C. McCormick, Herbert T. Ames, Esq., Dr. William B. Konkle and Max L. Mitchell, Esq. In 1892 a movement was commenced to increase the number on the board of directors. For many years under Dr. Gray the board consisted of The Hon. John Patton, the Hon. W. F. Sadler, Thomas H. Murray, Esq., B. C. Bowman, J. C. Green, Lewis McDowell, Wm. F. Thompson, Thompson Mitchell and James Curns (1888).

SEMICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

THE SEMICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE AT ITS 21st SESSION HELD IN SHAMOKIN WAS INDEED A GREAT DAY FOR WILLIAMSPORT DICKINSON SEMINARY. BISHOP THOMAS BOWMAN HAD RETURNED TO GIVE THE ADDRESS. AT 10 A. M. ON SATURDAY, MARCH 23, THE SERVICES BEGAN. PRESIDENT GRAY MOVED AN EXTENSION OF TIME IF THE SERVICES WERE NOT COMPLETED IN AN HOUR.

BISHOP BOWMAN IMMEDIATELY REQUESTED THOMPSON MITCHELL TO COME TO THE PLATFORM TO LEAD IN PRAYER. MITCHELL AND BOWMAN HAD ENTERED THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE IN 1839. DR. MITCHELL, IN ILL HEALTH, WAS CALLED TO SPEAK AND WAS WARMLY GREETED. BISHOP BOWMAN ADDRESSED THE CONFERENCE TO ITS GREAT DELIGHT. A LETTER FROM I. H. TORRENCE WAS READ AS TO HIS LONG SICKNESS AND BLINDNESS. THE CONFERENCE SANG: "OH, HOW SWEET IT WILL BE IN THAT BEAUTIFUL LAND."

DR. GRAY REPORTS

Many tales are told concerning Dr. Gray by his ministerial students, one of the funniest about his turkeys. It appears that Dr. Gray raised turkeys. On one occasion, just before Thanksgiving, the fun loving students grabbed the fowl and delivered them to every Methodist minister in the community with the compliments of the good Doctor.

Dr. Gray was a strict disciplinarian, however, as is attested by the following report to the board of directors:

"Gentlemen: It is extremely gratifying to be able to state that the condition of the school insofar as order, obedience to rule and study are concerned has been greatly improved during the year. The spirit of insubordination so manifest during the last year was carried into the early part of this year threatening us with protracted trouble. A mild but firm administration of the rules governing the institution, however, in which the whole

faculty united with the utmost harmony, arrested the trouble almost immediately and gave us a quiet and studious school from about the last of November to the present time.

"The discipline of the year comprehends one student expelled, three dismissed and five suspended. Of those one was reinstated and will graduate today, two applied for readmission but were refused by unanimous vote of the faculty, as was also one who though not dismissed was, nevertheless, so active in promoting difficulty that it was deemed wise to exclude him. The others did not apply.

"The long continued financial depression has affected us unfavorably during the whole year. A number of students who had entered upon the regular course of study, expecting to remain until they graduated have been taken away and are still unable to return. There are doubtless others who would be with us but for the lack of funds. How long this condition will continue we have no means of knowing."

BRADLEY HALL

The completion of Bradley Hall in 1895, was the outstanding building program under Dr. Gray. It was to be used as a conservatory of Music and Art, costing \$18,600. It was dedicated free of debt and named after the Hon. Thomas Bradley, of Philadelphia, who gave generous gifts to help erect and complete the building. At the time of its dedication, a majority of the ministers of the Central Pennsylvania Conference had been students in the institution.

Previous to building Bradley Hall there were extensive improvements, completed Sept. 1, 1888, costing \$13,312.58.

Dr. Gray reported that on June 28, 1888, work was begun on the demolition of the six story building, 110 feet long and fifty feet wide, and that by September 1st the building, excepting the chapel, had been remodeled, reconstructed and completed, that he had given his whole vacation to the work. The chapel was later finished by November 27 and the Methodist women of the city furnished an elaborate banquet at which Bishop John H. Vincent, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, the City Mayor, Council, School board, clergymen and directors were entertained.

Dr. Gray recommended that each of the 192 pastoral charges in the Conference be requested to raise an average of \$50.

In 1895, during the completion of Bradley Hall, Dr. Gray reported the largest number of students in its history, 287. He also reported that the city furnished growing patronage. In 1896 Dr. Gray received more votes for General Conference than any of the other delegates.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

In 1898 the Seminary celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary and Dr. Gray his 25th year at the institution. At the celebration ten states were represented and the last dollar of the debt was secured. It was reported that in 25 years \$76,074.85 of permanent value was added to the Seminary property, almost half of which were contributions, personally solicited by Dr. Gray.

By 1898, under Dr. Gray, the graduating class had reached forty-three, each receiving degrees. The first graduating class in 1852 had only consisted of fourteen persons. In 1856 no person graduated. Only one person graduated in 1859. By 1898 ten Bowmans had graduated, seven Grays, six each of Conners, Wilsons and Youngs, and five each from the Baker and Creveling families: a total of 915 graduated in the 54 year history of the Seminary at that time. In 1898 sixty three of the ministers in the Central Pennsylvania Conference were graduates of the school.

In 1899 the Seminary had more rooms occupied than before in its history. Single beds were introduced throughout the ladies' departments. Stone flagging was substituted for board walks. A swimming pool was erected through the generosity of the Rev. Dr. Heilner, of the Philadelphia Conference. Fifty-seven young men were preparing for the ministry. In 1899 eighty-six who had studied at the Seminary had already entered the conference. In this year Alexander E. Patton donated \$1,000, William L. Woodcock, \$500; and Mr. Elizabeth Jackson, \$550. In 1900 Rev. James Curns gave his library to the Seminary, and in 1901 thirty-five children of ministers were enrolled with 42 students studying for the ministry. In 1903 Dr. Gray hired the Rev. A. S. Bowman, a leader of the con-

ference, as endowment secretary, to raise \$100,000 for the endowment.

To follow the work of Doctor Gray was an interesting task. Some years he traveled as many as 9,000 miles preaching and lecturing for the Seminary. He taught two or three classes daily, acted as Treasurer and Steward, and attended to all of the buying. He seldom took a vacation. In 1901, however, he was granted an extended vacation when he took a trip to Europe. In 1903 he was granted a leave of absence from April to June because of poor health.

ATHLETICS ENCOURAGED

In the latter part of Dr. Gray's administration the Seminary football team reached its greatest heights. Prior to 1899 athletics at the Seminary received little recognition or encouragement. Professors Craver and West fielded championship teams in the six or seven years that they coached.

Among some of the Seminary football players who made good in college were Jack Minds and Jim Reese who were stars at the University of Pennsylvania, Ed Young and Charley Young, of Cornell; and many who went to Dickinson College.

In 1897 and 1898 the Seminary played such teams as the Williamsport Y. M. C. A., the Williamsport High School and Newberry. In 1899 the Williamsport Wheel Club drubbed Seminary 52 to 0. In 1901 and 1902, however, the Seminary had found its own. In 1901 it won all but one.

In 1902 the record was as follows: Dickinson, 0, Penna. State, 28; D., 26, Lewisburg A. A., 0; D., 23, Lock Haven Normal, 0; D., 12, Mansfield Normal, 0; D., 11, Bloomsburg Normal, 12; D., 65, Mansfield Normal, 0; D., 29, Berwick A. C., 0; D., 35, Wyoming Seminary, 0.

“Bobby” Rich, later to become president of the board of trustees, was a brilliant half back. He played fullback in his early years of play. Not to embarrass the Congressman, we quote the Dickinson Union of November, 1902, in describing the Bloomsburg game: “Suddenly, Rich, our crack half back, was speeding towards Normal's goal. He was downed but ten yards from the coveted mark, and on the next rush carried the

leather over. Then pandemonium broke loose; for a score in two minutes of play had not been thought of. Score Sem. 5, Normal 0."

In 1902 the football team consisted of R. C. Stine, Wm. M. Hoffman, G. L. Grove, Robert Rich, Charles Shafer, Harry Farrington, Wm. H. Evans, Carl V. Drake, Frank Andrus, Andrew Davis, Charles Woodward, Jesse Leathers, J. W. Skillington, Charles Brown and T. F. Ripple. Carl Drake, the 1903 captain, later became a trustee. He died early in life, a member of the Conference.

In 1902, Penn State and Dickinson College propositioned the Seminary for the use of its athletic field once a year for a period of five years for which they were to erect a substantial grandstand to seat at least 2,000 persons. This proposition was turned down and Dr. Gray announced later that he had gone ahead with Seminary money to build a grandstand to hold 1,000.

George W. Sykes, who for many years has been a member of the board was football manager in 1904.

THE SECRET SOCIETIES

In 1901 Dr. Gray reported that a secret society had been formed in the Seminary, which had attempted to control the politics of the school, that this had given rise to another secret society, that the formal meetings of these societies were being held late at night, and were occasion for feasts "which they named 'feeds'." It was reported that these feeds involved cooking, dangerous "to morals and the buildings at the same time."

Dr. Gray reported: "Finally the secrecy and the feeds, both of which are very alluring, reached the young ladies, at first rather indirectly, making them adjuncts and securing their votes in class organizations, and afterwards resulting in distinct organizations". The board ruled against such societies. Dr. Gray later reported that the secret societies had recognized the order of the board and became open fraternities working under a constitution approved by Dr. Gray.



Wilson L. Spottswood, 1869-1874



Edward J. Gray, 1874-1905



William P. Eveland, 1905-1912



Benjamin Conner, 1912-1921

TRUSTEES OF INFLUENCE DIE

Among the influential trustees of the Seminary who died during Dr. Gray's administration were Ex-Governor Hastings, of Bellefonte, and Henry Clay McCormick, of Williamsport. Both died in 1902. Governor Hastings was a trustee for eleven years. He was two years on the board when elected governor in 1894. McCormick had been a student at the Seminary. From a poor family he had built a substantial law practice and was attorney general of the State under Hastings.

"The Index," of Williamsport, attacked McCormick and Hastings in its issue of September 16, 1898, for their political activity against Prohibition candidate Herbert T. Ames, who lost his bid for Lycoming County judge, as follows:

"The 'combine', as it has come to be known, is a business and political combination composed of J. Henry Cochran, Seth T. McCormick, and others, Democrats, and H. C. McCormick, and others, Republicans. Some of these men are partners in the banking business and together with Gov. D. H. Hastings, at Bellefonte. They are the heaviest stockholders in the Susquehanna Boom Co., which levies a tax on the entire lumber interests of the West Branch Valley; in the Williamsport Passenger Railway system; in the Edison and Lycoming Electric Light Companies; in the Vallamont Land Co.; in the Williamsport Gas Co.; and in various other enterprises which thrive upon public franchises."

Lewis McDowell also died in 1902. He was a member of the board of directors for thirty-two years and also prominent in the Preachers' Aid Society. A member of the executive committee, he was present at all meetings.

ALL TRUE WORK RELIGION

Dr. Gray could not attend the last General Conference to which he was elected for he fell asleep in Johns Hopkins Hospital on January 20, 1905.

It was said of him:

"To him all true work was religion. He cared to do no work upon mind or life that had not religion in it. Such he believed to be the

only education worth anything. His one aim was to build character and in his thought its first lesson was conversion and to cultivate every young life in experimental knowledge of God through faith in Jesus Christ as the solid foundation of all education.

"However great in thought, he was mightier in action. Almost from the ground up he built for himself an imperishable monument in the material improvements he made to the Seminary' buildings and grounds, and in the numbers and character of alumni he prepared and gave to the world. His scholarly pulpit eloquence, his usefulness as a preacher to preachers, and his skillful management of church finances brought him into large and widely extended demand for church dedications, reopenings, camp meetings and other special events."

Dr. Gray graduated from Dickinson Seminary in 1858, a ministerial student. While there he met his wife Miss Eva V. Emery, of Williamsport, and both of them were active in the ministry. Mrs. Gray organized the first Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at the Mulberry Church and organized a branch society in the Seminary whose immediate object was the education of girls in India. When her husband died she was elected chairman of the executive committee for the remainder of the year.

An orator, he was much in demand at church dedications and special occasions. He was born July 27, 1832, in Half Moon Valley, near Bellefonte, Centre County, Penna. Following graduation from the Seminary he entered the active ministry. He received a Master of Arts degree from Dickinson College in 1876. He served Mulberry Church in 1864 and 1865 and came to the Seminary from Grace Church, Baltimore. His funeral services were held in the Mulberry Church, Williamsport, and he was buried in Wildwood, Williamsport. His wife died shortly thereafter, on Sept. 7, 1905.

A. S. Williams, a student under Dr. Gray, reported to the conference for the Seminary that Prof. Clarence E. McClosky was put in charge of the Seminary until June, and that at the time of his death \$15,000 of the endowment fund had been secured. Mrs. Gray continued to reside at the Seminary.

CHAPTER VIII

SEVEN YEARS UNDER EVELAND

EVELAND BEST PREPARED

Dr. Williams Perry Eveland, who was elected president of the institution June 9, 1905, came to the Seminary the best prepared of any of the presidents in so far as a formal education was concerned. After a conversion in Philadelphia, he enrolled in Pennington Seminary in 1886. He graduated from Dickinson College in 1892 as valedictorian of his class despite the fact that he served Shippensburg as supply pastor. In 1896 he earned his Ph. D. He mastered English poetry and was a Greek student, wearing out three Greek testaments after he left Dickinson College.

There is no doubt, however, that he was blessed with a prosperous and influential institution largely the result of Dr. Gray's management and foresight. In 1905-06 the enrollment was the largest in the school's history, 377 pupils. In 1908 the enrollment was 375, the institution was free of debt. In 1908 the enrollment was 375, and in 1911 the enrollment was again the largest in the history of the Seminary.

A. S. BOWMAN RAISES MONEY

In 1908 A. S. Bowman reported that he had about rounded up the \$50,000 of endowment which he started to raise six years before and wanted to return to the pastorate. He was released on July 1, 1909. He had reported in 1906 that \$22,000 had already been raised. Thomas Bradley had given \$2,000.

The report on Dickinson Seminary in 1907 read as follows:

“Concerning our beloved Seminary, let the facts speak for themselves. The present graduating class numbers sixty-four, the largest in the history of the school. The entire enrollment for the year is 412, also the largest on record. Of this number 159 are boarding students. To the educational, social, moral and religious care and training of these students a faculty of twenty capable, conscientious men and women faithfully ministers.”

It was in 1911 that John R. Hazlet, a member of Pine Street died. He had been a director and treasurer of Williamsport Dickinson, and a manager of the Preachers' Aid Society.

EVELAND ELECTED BISHOP

At the Central Pennsylvania Conference in 1912, Dr. Eveland was elected a delegate to the General Conference which was to convene in Minneapolis. At this conference he was elected Bishop of Southern Asia, with residence in Manila, Philippine Islands. He was elected on the third ballot.

Bishop Eveland's stay at Dickinson Seminary was a short one, but during his administration the school prospered. His work as a Bishop was cut short when he accidentally met his death while he was fishing near Mt. Holly Springs, Penna., when his steel fishing rod touched a heavily charged electric feed wire. He died July 25, 1916, and was buried in Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.

Eveland was born at Harrisburg, Pa., on February 12, 1864, a poor boy. He achieved greatness in his short lived life. He had been pastor of Trinity, Danville; Duke Street, York, Chambersburg and Bloomsburg. For two years he was director of the Jacob Tome Institute for boys at Port Deposit, and for seven years president of Williamsport Dickinson. He married Miss Rosalie C. Mullin, of Mt. Holly Springs, on October 12, 1893.

The fact that he was elected Bishop while president of the Seminary indicated in some degree that the Seminary was well known in Methodism.

CHARTER CHANGED

During the administration of Dr. Gray, and before his time, the Seminary board of directors had consisted of nine persons. Soon after Dr. Eveland had been elected president the charter was changed, on September 22, 1905.

This was the first charter change under the Pennsylvania Corporation Act of April 29, 1874.

The amendment directed that there be thirty members of the board of directors, instead of nine, two thirds of whom should be members of the Methodist Church, one third alumni of the Seminary, and one third members or managers of the Preachers' Aid Society. At the time of the amendment, Thomas Bradley was President of the Board, W. F. Thompson was secretary, and H. T. Ames, Esq., was solicitor.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES

Connected with the Seminary at this time were three flourishing literary societies: The Belles Lettres Union, the Gamma Epsilon, and the Tripartite Union. Each year an inter-society debate was held between the first two, these being the gentlemen's societies.

According to the catalogue of the Belles-lettres Union, it was instituted December 4, 1848. In June of 1857 there were 126 active members, with as many regular members. Among its more than 100 honorary members in 1857 were such famous people as His Ex'cy James Buchanan, Pres. U. S.; William W. Cooper; His Ex'cy James Pollock, Penna. Governor; Hon. A. G. Curtin, sec' of State, Pa.; Hon. Wm. Bigler and Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, United States Senators; Gen. W. F. Packer. In 1857, Ed. J. Gray, later to become president of the institution, was on the publishing committee of the society's paper, called "The Star of Literature".

Gamma Epsilon was organized September 4, 1852. The Tripartite Union Society was organized by Miss Calista Clark, the first preceptress, and claimed to be almost coeval with the Seminary.

The Seminary publications were always under the direction of the literary societies. The first paper, "The Star of Literature," was begun October, 1852, issued jointly by the three societies. Later the Belles Lettres and the Gamma Epsilon issued the "Dickinson Liberal" and the "Dickinson Journal" respectively. September, 1895, they again united issuing the "Dickinson Union."

ENCOURAGED ENDOWMENT

Dr. Eveland, from the beginning of his administration, encouraged the endowment. He also was responsible for promoting a Service building which was commenced but not completed during his administration, at the southwest corner of the campus. It was at times called "The Angel Factory" because of the ministerial students who roomed there. Three houses were purchased in 1908 to make room for the building.

Dr. Eveland was an ambitious man. In 1911 he was considered for the presidency of Dickinson College and discussed his candidacy with the Seminary board. His election as a missionary Bishop came suddenly and the Seminary was always proud of his achievements.

Professor Clarence E. McCloskey, one of the most able of the teachers and dean, resigned at the end of Dr Eveland's administration to accept a position at Hill School.

CHAPTER IX

CONNER—SEMINARY'S MOST MATURE PRESIDENT

CONNER HESITATES

The Rev. B. C. Conner, D.D., was elected president of the institution in his sixty-third year. He was asked to take charge of the Seminary on July 18, 1912. He was inaugurated June 10, 1913. He hesitated in attempting the task of leading the Seminary and for a time doubted seriously whether it would be wise or right for him to attempt this new and onerous task.

He had had high success as a pastor and presiding elder, and the great churches at Bloomsburg and Altoona (First Church) stand as his monuments. First Church, Altoona, was planned and commenced during his administration there. When Dr. Conner came to Dickinson Seminary he already had served twenty six years in pastorates including Sinnemahoning, Grace, Williamsport, Ridge Avenue, Harrisburg, First Church, York, Mulberry, Williamsport, Bloomsburg and Ridge Avenue, Harrisburg, again. He had served six and a half years as presiding elder in the Danville and Altoona districts.

The Seminary, therefore, got a seasoned and able administrator. He excelled in preaching, was prominent among his brethren and had been successful in Christian work with the strong men in the communities wherein he lived throughout his ministry.

Dr. Conner also stood well in the conference, having been elected three times to General Conference; in 1900, 1908 and 1912, and for many years he was one of the managers of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church.

A SEMINARY GRADUATE

Dr. Conner was a graduate of the Seminary. Dr. Conner's father was a life long Methodist. Born at Marion, Somerset

County, Maryland, Dr. Conner became a disciple of Christ at the age of 15, at the age of 17 he matriculated at the Seminary, where his older brother, Samuel, had been graduated in 1861. Thirteen of his relatives later became students at the Seminary, six receiving diplomas. He graduated from Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., in 1876 with Phi Beta Kappa honors, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1877, and an honorary degree in 1910. He had taught two years at the Seminary.

His background foresaw a successful administration as president of the Seminary, and when he took ill in July of 1921, and died August 18, 1921, at the age of 71, he left the institution in a prosperous condition, as he had received it. His district superintendent reported, "Any correct report of this institution must be in the superlative. Never, since the school was founded, were its prospects brighter than in this year."

CONNER AN ABLE MONEY RAISER

During the last year of Dr. Eveland's administration the new service building was in process of construction. Dr. Conner was an able money raiser and saw the building completed Christmas of 1912. He reported that this building with improvements added to it cost \$36,500, that Dr. Eveland had secured pledges for \$6,000, that \$10,000 of current receipts had been used and that a balance of \$20,500 had to be raised. In June of 1913 he reported he had secured in cash and good pledges, \$8,000. Soon all was paid.

J. Woods Rich, of Woolrich, gave \$5,000 to be used in aiding students for the ministry. Captain W. A. May, of Scranton, a member of the board and an alumnus, donated \$10,000 to the Seminary on an annuity plan.

WORLD WAR I.

World War I saw the Seminary with many of its students in the War. The institution attempted to secure a Student Army Training corps but failed. In 1917 there were fifty young ladies and eighty-seven young men in the Seminary with forty-

five studying for the ministry. In addition there were 23 boys and 155 young women in special courses. The 1918 enrollment, however, was low. Previously total registration had been 318.

In 1915 Dr. Conner had reported to the Church: "We know where our boys are at night. Try to have students sent to us". He also declared the Church needed more ministers and the Seminary was preparing forty but could prepare more if there was more money.

EDUCATIONAL JUBILEE CAMPAIGN

The Methodist Church launched an educational jubilee campaign in which the Seminary was to receive \$250,000. In the 1918 conference it was reported that the total goal had been reached, of which \$157,851.72 had been designated to the Seminary with Dickinson College receiving half as much. Dr. T. S. Wilcox was the educational secretary who helped collect the funds.

Dr. Conner, as acting treasurer of the campaign, reported in his last session of the conference that there had been 4860 pledges and the Williamsport Dickinson had received \$141,862.

WILLIAMS NEW DEAN

In September of 1918, the Rev. Robert Williams, formerly a member of the New York East Conference, was elected dean. It was during this year that the influenza epidemic stirred the nation and during the quarantine at the Seminary evangelistic meetings were conducted in the chapel.

The war being over the institution again started to move ahead as far as enrollment was concerned. In March of 1919 there were 63 boys and 42 girls boarding with 20 boys and 18 girl as day students, in addition to the art and music students. The Seminary fronted towards Fourth Street, in Williamsport, and a number of houses were purchased on Fourth Street that the school might have a proper outlook. Dr. Conner started to talk about a new gymnasium.

Dr. Conner died following an operation. His wife had died on July 16, 1920. He had married her in 1877. She had gone with him to the Seminary as a bride when he had filled the chair as Professor of Science for three years.

LAST OF DEGREES IN 1914

The University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church insisted that the Seminary quit giving degrees and the Commencement class of 1914 was the last to receive degrees.

In 1913 all of the old pianos had been removed. They were replaced by four Knabe Concert Grand pianos and twenty Homes Brothers upright pianos at a cost of \$4,000.

Several prominent trustees died during Dr. Conner's administration. William F. Thompson died on June 1, 1916 after thirty-three years a member of the board and during all of that time its faithful secretary. Thomas Holt Murray, of Clearfield, died Dec. 8, 1916. In the class of 1867 he had been a director since 1883.

CHAPTER X

DR. JOHN W. LONG. SEMINARY'S FINAL DAYS

A MAN OF VISION

To Dr. John W. Long, cultured gentleman who was reared on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, goes the credit of maneuvering Williamsport Dickinson Seminary into an accredited Junior College, and then into a four year Liberal Arts college, fully accredited.

In doing so, he served the institution longer than any other president, thirty-four years. While other preparatory schools were closing their doors because of the inroads of the improved public school systems of the Nation, Dr. Long, with a vision that never failed, met one crisis after another, many times with the opposition of many Church leaders, and at times his outlook was far ahead of many of his board of trustees.

When Dr. Long came to the Seminary in 1921, there were 347 students, total endowment was \$80,724.22 and there were only three main buildings on the campus.

At the end of his thirty-four years tenure in 1955, there had been added to the physical plant: a gymnasium, Clarke Memorial Chapel, Memorial Hall classroom building, Rich Hall Dormitory for girls, the John W. Long Library, a Fine Arts Building, a President's Residence. In addition, the campus was more than doubled by purchasing properties to Washington Boulevard, as well as in surrounding blocks; a new athletic field was created, and Flock's Brewery which had lived side by side with the Seminary for 100 years was purchased and razed. At the end of his tenure the endowment was \$800,000. The school was debt free with 621 full time students.

As though his life work was done, Dr. Long died in the Williamsport Hospital on May 5, 1956, soon after he gave up the duties as president of the college. He was buried in Wildwood Cemetery.

Many times his work was not appreciated by Church or Community. His accomplishments will insure his place in posterity. Near the end of his administration a grateful board of trustees named in his honor the key building of the education campus, The Dr. John W. Long Library.

RICH HELPS SELECT LONG

When Dr. Conner died on August 18, 1921, M. B. Rich, of Woolrich, was president of the board of trustees. Congressman Robert F. Rich, also of Woolrich, tells the story as to how he went to State College with his father, M. B. Rich, to hear the young Dr. Long, pastor of the State College Methodist Church, preach. Very much impressed, the elder Mr. Rich had much to do with the selection of Dr. Long to succeed Dr. Conner. Congressman Rich had known Dr. Long at Dickinson College.

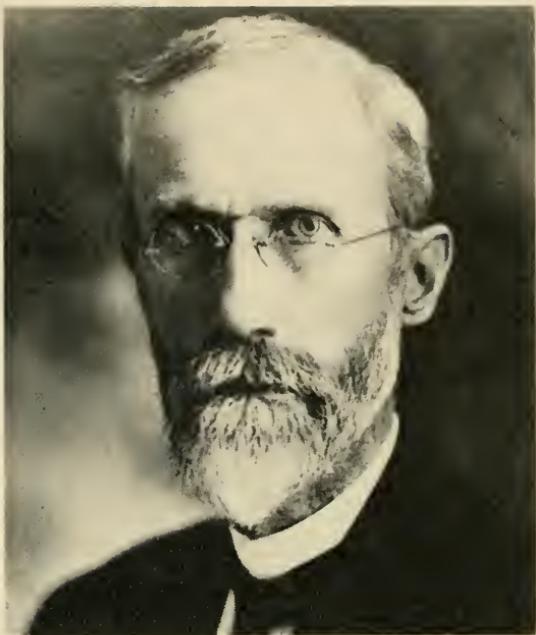
Dr. Long took over the duties as president of the Seminary at the beginning of the Fall term in 1921.

The Seminary was in a prosperous condition. World War I had been over several years, there were 374 in the student body, four more than in 1920. These included boarding students of 148, day students of 77, and music students of 132. There were twice as many boy boarding students as girl boarding students.

The first big event under Dr. Long was the Greater Dickinson banquet which he continued for many years. This was held on February 22, 1921. At this banquet, Dr. Long told the gathering that the long talked of gymnasium was necessary. He also reported that forty two decisions were made at the Seminary during the year and that 42 of the students at the school were committed to the ministry and eight to missionary work. The inauguration was June 13, 1922, with Bishop Burns present.

A MODERN GYMNASIUM

An indication of the progress the school was to make under Dr. Long came when a modern preparatory school gymnasium was erected.



M. B. Rich, President Board of Trustees, 1921 to 1931



Robert F. Rich, President Board of Trustees, 1931 —

The cornerstone of the new gym was layed on November 3, 1923.

In 1926 the enrollment was 165 boarding students with 141 day students, and thirty-two preparing for the ministry. Rev. Dr. W. E. Watkins, then district superintendent of the Williamsport district reported: "When the Conference met fifty years ago James Curns, presiding elder of the Williamsport district said 'The institution is ours, and ought to be made the glory of our Conference.' Ten years later, Ezra H. Yocom, then presiding elder of this district read from his report, 'The great cause of Christian education is most worthily represented by Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport' . . . We would repeat these statements without material change." Dr. Watkins, one of the leading members of the conference, has been for many years on the College board.

A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

In 1928, President Long reported:

"Every school year is a voyage of discovery of character and the development of personality as truth and large vision come in contact with promising individuals, and is one of the greatest satisfactions of the school man. It is this unfolding of personality and individual growth, giving promise of larger usefulness in the world, that brings to the faithful teacher his greatest reward and makes everyone who is responsible for a school eager to take up the work of each new year."

In 1927 one of the largest gifts ever received by the school until that time was one of \$50,000 by William A. Phillips and wife, of Mount Carmel. In 1927 Mrs. Eveland died and a \$1,000 gift was given in memory of Bishop Eveland.

At the Commencement in 1928 seventy-two graduated, the second largest graduating class in the history of the school. The former dean of the Seminary, Dr. Wilbur H. Norcross, of Dickinson College, affectionately known as "Rusty," gave the Commencement address.

In 1928 a campaign was carried on for enrollment and 323 were enrolled. In the twenties and thirties the enrollment was

boosted by many field agents who attempted to get young people to enroll.

The music faculty in the late twenties included Mr. Harold Richey, Miss Marion Affhauser and Mrs. Myra Bates.

PRESIDENT LONG CO-OPERATES

Rabbi Charles Mantinband was a colorful Williamsport figure in the depression days. In 1934 he made his No. 1 project in the community the saving of Judge Manfred Arie, brother of a local window cleaner, who was threatened with extinction by the Nazis.

Judge Arie, of Austria, was attempting to escape from the Austrian country, and Rabbi Mantinband came to his rescue. It was necessary, however, to get a job for him, and Dr. Long was approached. According to the good Rabbi, Judge Arie could teach German at the Seminary.

“But this is a Methodist school” said Dr. Long. Rabbi Mantinband exclaimed: “You have a precedent. Rabbi Michael Wurtzel was a professor of religion and language at Dickinson Seminary in 1875.”

Judge Arie came to America with the official sanction of Dr. Long and the Seminary. After several years in Williamsport he became famous in other fields of endeavor.

CHAPTER XI

THE JUNIOR COLLEGE

JUNIOR COLLEGE IN 1929

In 1929 the Seminary began giving Junior College work. Dr. Long at the Central Pennsylvania Conference in March of 1929 gave the reasons for this move:

"First, as most of you know, Dickinson Seminary formerly did a certain amount of college work and in many cases awarded degrees for the same.

"Second, the need and the opportunity in the high school field are not so great at the present time as when the Seminary was founded nor as that which has existed during the greater part of its history. There is no question in my mind that we can continue indefinitely along the present lines, but I am satisfied that we can do a more worthwhile piece of work by entering the field which we are doing."

M. B. Rich told his conference brethren that the advance made by the high schools was becoming competitive, and that the present attitude of the Seminary was carrying out the original purpose or intent of the Seminary: viz., a higher school of learning to which the children of the Conference could come after completing the high school course within home influences. He said: "To prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge."

Dr. Long reported further in 1930: "There are more than five times as many students entering college today as in 1890, and yet, as far as I know, no new college has been organized in Pennsylvania in the last fifty years. The natural division of the curriculum is at the end of the Sophomore year in college, rather than at the end of high school. The Junior College offers a diploma at the end of high school."

FINALLY ACCREDIT JUNIOR COLLEGE

Dr. Long saw the shrinkage of a preparatory school student body long before others saw it and guided the thinking of his

associates. It was no easy matter, however, to have his institution accredited so that graduates of the junior college could easily enter other colleges and universities at the end of their two years at Williamsport Dickinson. In addition, there was some opposition from Dickinson College and other four year institutions.

The accrediting of the school as a Junior College was far more difficult than the accrediting of the four year college. From December of 1927 until 1935 Dr. Long and others of the board were in a constant struggle for accreditation.

Robert F. Rich, of Woolrich, son of M. B. Rich, was in the House of Representatives in Washington, D. C. He had succeeded his father as president of the board, and he entered into the contest for accreditation which the University Senate of the Methodist Church seemed to discourage.

He met with Dr. J. Henry Morgan, president of Dickinson College. As a result of this meeting, Dr. Morgan assisted the Seminary in being accredited as a Junior College. He headed a committee of the conference, assisted by a member of his faculty, Dr. B. O. McIntire. The committee reported: "That the administration of Dickinson Seminary is doing everything in its power in these heart breaking times to meet the just requirements of the University Senate and appeals to said Senate for its generous consideration."

In 1935 Dr. Long reported that the Seminary was fully accredited and that it was the first fully accredited Junior College in Pennsylvania. In later years Congressman Rich would not take a step in the direction of a four year college if Dickinson College objected. He stated that he had told Dr. Morgan that Dickinson Seminary was not intending to enter the four-year field.

THE DEPRESSION OF THE THIRTIES

There is no doubt that entering the junior college field saved the Seminary in the early thirties. In the Williamsport community the two largest banks had to discontinue operations. People could not afford to send their children to a preparatory school, and many could not afford a college away from home.

Many of the junior college students were from Williamsport who would not have received a college education in any other way.

In September of 1929 the Seminary opened with 305 enrolled, fifty in the Junior College. In 1931 there were 280 students enrolled with ninety in the Junior College. Tuition in 1931 was \$150 for the high school courses, and \$200 for the Junior College. During the year 1932 the Academic Department was closed so that the work was entirely in the four years of high school, and two years of Junior College. There was an increase of nineteen in the Junior College. In 1933 Dr. Long reported that students from the Junior College were successfully continuing their work in eighteen of the leading colleges and Universities in the East.

In 1933 Dr. A. Lawrence Miller, one of the Seminary's best friends, who for many years was a member of its board and secretary, reported as Williamsport district superintendent: "The Williamsport Dickinson Seminary and Junior College, depression or no depression, has been keeping its face to the future".

In 1934, the student body was reported as follows:

Junior College students	133
College Prep	63
Commercial students	13
Music students	97

M. B. RICH ENDOWS CHAIR

Dr. Long announced at the 62nd session of the Central Pennsylvania Conference in 1930 as follows:

"The Hon. M. B. Rich, of Woolrich, authorizes me to announce he will endow a chair of Religious Education at Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, giving \$50,000 for that purpose, the income of which is to be available so as to begin this work next September. I cannot tell you how happy I am that this dream is made possible in this way by Brother Rich; and all of you will join in thanksgiving for a man of such large vision and such consecration to stewardship in principles as has been evidenced not only by this, but on so many occasions by Brother Rich.

"I am authorized to announce this generous endowment with the proviso that others will help raise an additional \$50,000 so as to cancel the present indebtedness on the gymnasium and the money spent last summer in securing certain necessary enlargements and also to secure enough funds to meet the endowment requirements."

The Seminary had been offering courses in the various phases of Church work in addition to the Bible through the services of the Rev. W. W. Willard, Sr.

SEMINARY CHANGES FACE

Until 1930 the main entrance and front of the Seminary faced South, towards West Fourth Street and the river. Those visiting had to cross the railroad tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad over which fast passenger trains and long freight trains were a daily occurrence.

Through the efforts of Dr. Long and M. B. Rich the Seminary undertook to purchase twenty nine dwelling houses from the gymnasium and athletic field to Washington boulevard. The new purchases, which the board of directors later approved, extended the campus to Washington Boulevard in Williamsport, with the westerly boundary Elizabeth Street, now College Place, and the eastern boundary Henrietta Alley.

The real estate transaction was consummated at a cost of \$103,300 but with a note of sadness. While in the process of these purchases, M. B. Rich, who directed and helped finance the operations, was killed in an automobile accident, on August 8, 1930.

All of the houses were torn down except two, one of them later used as the President's house, the other as the Fine Arts building, both on Washington Boulevard.

From that time the Seminary front was the northerly side of Old Main.

Influential lay members of the Preachers' Aid Society in 1930 were H. T. Ames, Gibson G. Antes, H. L. Ferguson, Zane B. Gray, S. R. McKean, John E. Person, F. W. Vandersloot, and G. J. Wetzlaufer.

ROBERT F. RICH

Upon the death of M. B. Rich in August of 1930, the Seminary had indeed lost a valuable friend and benefactor. He had been president of the board of trustees for many years. He was busy as head of the Woolrich Woolen Mills but spent much of his spare moments to the interest of the Seminary.

Dr. Long and the Board of Trustees gave invaluable assistance to the Seminary in inducing Robert F. Rich, son of M. B. Rich, to take the place of the father.

Congressman Rich tells how he became president of the Board of Trustees as follows:

"After his death I had a letter from the Secretary of the Board asking me to become a trustee of Dickinson Seminary but being a trustee of Dickinson College I felt that I should not divide my interests but should remain as a member of the Board of Dickinson College and let someone else substitute for my father.

"Some months after his death—I cannot say just how long it was—a committee of five from the Board of Trustees of Dickinson Seminary visited me at my home in Woolrich and stated that I was elected a member and President of the Board of Trustees. The shock was so great and the honor so rewarding that I could not refuse the committee. One of the committee was J. Edgar Skillington who was one of my best friends at college as well as the Seminary when I attended there, so I very foolishly accepted the position.

"While it has been very pleasant, it has required quite a great deal of work but the results have been rewarding. The first job I had was working with Dr. Long in razing twenty-nine buildings that were on the back of the campus. From there we got a good start."

S. B. EVANS AND MARTHA B. CLARKE

S. B. Evans, commanding and powerful Methodist preacher, had been appointed financial agent of the college in 1931. He had been a member of the board from 1911 to 1941. It was he who interested Miss Martha B. Clarke, of 620 Grace Street, Williamsport, in being a benefactor of the Seminary. Miss Clarke, an elderly maiden lady, was a life-long member of Pine Street Church, Williamsport. She owned some real estate in Market Square and had deeded this to the Seminary in

exchange for an annuity. So poor were rents in Williamsport that the Seminary had to add to the income received in order to make the annuity payments, and the annuity payments were sufficient to give Miss Clarke a comfortable living in the depression days.

Miss Clarke's brother, Hopewell Clarke, had early in his life gone west and settled in St. Paul Minn. He had been a member of the Seminary class of 1862. An engineer and explorer, he, as chief of the Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor and Company expedition, had discovered the head waters of the Mississippi in October of 1886. In doing this for the railroads of that area he purchased many pieces of ore lands which later became the source of a substantial fortune. Half of his estate went to Miss Clarke.

Miss Clarke, grateful to the Seminary in giving her an annuity, and being interested in Christian Education, willed one half of her estate to Williamsport Dickinson. Through her benevolence more than \$100,000 was received by the Seminary with which it built Clarke Chapel. The Clarke Chapel was dedicated Oct. 14, 1939, with Bishop Edwin H. Hughes being the principal speaker. John E. Person, Williamsport publisher, represented the building committee. He had been her executor, Ames and Williams were her lawyers.

Miss Clarke died in her nineties, on Dec. 14, 1934. S. B. Evans died September 29, 1939. The college continues to own certain Minnesota lands received from her estate and until recently has been receiving royalties.

WILL CROSS DIES

Will Cross, famous in Dickinson Seminary history, died in January of 1935. Appropriate and impressive services were held in the Chapel of the school on January 13 in which practically every Methodist preacher in Williamsport took part. The Rev. Mr. Flickin, pastor of Will's Negro Baptist Church preached the sermon.

The Student Union had this to say about Will:

"For he was more than an employee; he was part of Dickinson. He was sought by every 'old grad' who returned to his ALMA MATER



Clarke Chapel with Rich Hall in Background

for a 'look around the place'. He greeting them all with a recognition real or assumed, and, with or without help, recalled that this was the one who led in putting the cow in the chapel or the horse in the study hall, or that that was the one who unfastened the rope from the tower bell. And he remembered whom each had married, and inquired as to the health of the children. . . . He had at the tip of his tongue a fund of information concerning most of the students who had attended Dickinson during the terms of the four presidents under whom he had served. He was the only link of the past of many who returned after long absence."

BOOST IN ATHLETICS

Bleachers with steel and concrete foundation were erected in the thirties after the old bleachers were torn down. Two football teams deserve favorable comment. In 1931, the Seminary claimed the Prep School championship with Coach Robert W. Heisel and Earl McKay as assistant. The record follows: Sem, 7, Mt. Carmel Hi, 0; S., 0, West Liberty, 7; S., 46, Albright Frosh, 0; S., 7, Keystone Academy, 0; S., 19, Penn State Frosh, 7; S., 50, Mansfield Teachers, 0; S., 35, Dickinson Frosh, 6; S., 7, Bucknell Frosh, 0; S., 0, Lock Haven Teachers, 0; S., 14, Bellefonte Academy, 7. Lock Haven was the Teachers College champion in 1931. The West Liberty game was disputed. Played at night, a West Liberty player caught a pass. As this happened the lights went off and he ran across the goal line in the dark.

In 1933 the football team won over Mansfield Teachers, York C. I., Susquehanna Reserves, Gettysburg Academy, Cornell Frosh, Dickinson Frosh. Most of the athletes on this team went to Cornell.

JUNIOR COLLEGE PROSPERS

The Junior College continued to prosper. The Bakery and Maid's building north of Old Main was torn down in 1932. Visitors to the campus in 1934-1935 included besides Bishop Hughes, Edwin Markham, poet, Dr. Ralph Sockman, famous preacher, the New York Symphony Orchestra. The Bennett Street entrance was re-arranged and more than 600 cubic yards

of dirt fill used to level the grounds. Prof. C. A. Choate was teaching Bible.

Frank W. Ake, the alumni secretary, was busy arousing the interest of the alumni. There were 375 students in the institution in 1939-40, 252 of these being in the Junior College, an increase of 96, while at the Greater Dickinson banquet there were 575 in attendance in 1939, with Rev. Norman Vincent Peale as the speaker. In 1941 there were 307 in the Junior College, 418 in the institution.

CITY AND CHURCH RAISE MONEY

The first of three fund raising campaigns in Williamsport, in 1938, exceeded the goal of \$60,000. In 1942 the Conference raised \$77,000 in pledges, three sevenths of this going to the Junior College. The Rev. O. S. Metzler, many years a trustee, willed \$1,000 to the college for a memorial gate. The Fine Arts Building and President's residence were completed in 1940, the first having been donated by William Fleming Rich and family. Mr. Rich died in 1943 after having given \$5,000 to endow the building.

In 1941 Congressman Rich presented for himself and brothers and sisters an Everett Orgatron complete with chimes which was installed in the Chapel.

PEARL HARBOR DAY

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and as a result the United States declared War on Japan and Germany. Dr. Long and the board of directors immediately laid plans for an Army education unit and in 1942 one hundred and ten young men were enrolled in the Civil Pilot Training Cadet course at the college.

In 1943 Army Aviation cadets with their officers numbered 349 and occupied all of the dormitory space. In order to make room for the cadets it was necessary to ask faculty and students to vacate dormitory space. A floor was modernized and opened in Old Main.

In 1944 Dr. Long reported that there had been in the College training Detachment 910 aircrew students and 59 students in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps. Academic courses were also given in conjunction with the Williamsport Hospital. A large house was purchased on Franklin Street. This together with a purchase on Henrietta Alley, was the first move the authorities made to extend the campus East.

The largest enrollment in the history of the school was reported in 1946, 476 students.

It was at the end of the Junior College days that Miss Edith Adams retired as Bookkeeper, and Secretary to the president. She had served forty-one years in the service of the institution.

CHAPTER XII

LONG. THE COLLEGE ESTABLISHED

DISCUSS FOUR YEAR COLLEGE

Dr Long had finished twenty-five years as president of the institution when at the board meeting held October 17, 1946, he reported that he had sent a letter to Dr. John L. Seaton, President of the University Senate of the Methodist Church, enumerating the reasons why a change in the Junior College classification was contemplated.

The chair called on Judge Charles S. Williams, of Williamsport, to open the discussion on a change, and Judge Williams spoke vigorously in favor of a four year college. Others who spoke were Bishop Flint, who was then at the head of the Washington area of the Church, of which the Central Pennsylvania Conference was a part. Bishop Flint, a former Chancellor of Syracuse University, suggested caution. Others who spoke were Congressman Rich, who suggested that he and Dr. Long had declared to Dr. Morgan, of Dickinson College, that the Seminary was not considering a four year college when he received Dr. Morgan's support for the accreditation of the Junior College. Congressman Rich indicated that he would take no part in such a movement until he was released from any promise he had made to Dickinson College. Others who spoke were Arnold A. Phipps, vice president of the board, a member of Pine Street and George L. Stearns, President of L. L. Stearns, of Williamsport, and a Presbyterian. Both Phipps and Stearns early joined the movement for a college.

Board members present at this meeting were Williams, Flint, G. W. Huntley, of Emporium, a graduate of the institution, Rich, J. Fred Katzmaier, Williamsport attorney, Ralph E. Kelchner, Jersey Shore mortician, Ivan Garver, Roaring Spring manufacturer, George W. Sykes, of Cranberry Lake, N. Y., brother-in-law of Congressman Rich, George F. Erdman, of Williamsport, Dr. J. Merrill Williams, of Roaring Spring, who

had been the Williamsport District Superintendent; Mrs. Layton L. Lyon, Williamsport, a graduate of the institution and a member of the Stearns family; John McCormick, Williamsport manufacturer; Dr. Elvin Clay Myers, Williamsport District Superintendent; H. M. Showalter, Lewisburg lawyer; Stearns and Dr. A. Lawrence Miller, who was secretary of the board; and Phipps.

Judge Williams was appointed chairman of a committee of three to meet with a committee from Dickinson College and the University Senate. Other members of the committee were Mr. Phipps and Dr. Myers.

DR. LONG MANEUVERS

The action taken at the meeting of October 17, 1946, did not actually commit Williamsport Dickinson to a four year institution, although there was confusion as to the action actually taken. Dr. Long sent the Williamsport Grit reporter to see Judge Williams following the meeting and the Grit reported it had been informed the board had taken action by appointing a committee to get permission from The Methodist Church to establish a four year college. A few members of the board thought this was the action, others thought differently and there was a dispute as to how the minutes should be written.

There is no doubt, however, that from the October 17 date, Dr. Long maneuvered the various committees and groups whose permission was necessary for accomplishing his purpose, until the board finally took positive action.

The October 17th action had been agitated earlier by Dr. Long, Judge Williams, and others, in 1946 and 1947.

Dr. Long was assisted by the fact that the Junior College had opened its doors to the many G. I.'s who were returning from World War II, with no place to go to receive college instruction. The four year colleges were full and were taking care of their own. Many of the G. I.'s were from the Williamsport area, and Dr. Long reported at the October 17 meeting that there were 939 registered students, 520 of these being G. I.'s, with 89 preparatory students, and twenty-nine student nurses.

Many members of the board in 1946 were not in favor of a change to a four year college, and at least one resigned. Many influential members of the church hesitated. The Williamsport Community seemed to favor a college although in the early stages of the movement the leaders of the community were apprehensive as to its success.

ARGUMENTS USED

Some of the arguments used for a four year college were as follows:

"The crowded conditions of all colleges at the present time indicate that beginning with our graduating class next June we shall not be able to gain admission for these students to other colleges."

"There are 424 veterans and 175 non-veteran students living in and near Williamsport. Their parents are concerned."

"This possible enlargement of our educational program will not interfere with Dickinson College. There are possibly 500,000 Methodists in the State of Pennsylvania with only two Methodist four year colleges."

"The present interest in higher education will continue for at least five years. The present colleges will have to enlarge or new four year colleges will have to come into existence."

"If the church and independent colleges do not meet this situation there is the possibility that federally operated colleges will come into being."

"The public school system is beginning Junior College work which will be the end of Junior Colleges such as Williamsport Dickinson."

MEETING OF THE MINISTERS

As a part of the promotion for the college Dr. Long called a meeting and invited several hundred Methodist ministers. Nearly one hundred attended, meeting in Bradley Hall with members of the board and Dr. Long. Judge Williams urged the benefits of a four year institution.

Bishop Corson, of the Philadelphia area, for many years president of Dickinson College, was influential on the Junior College Board, and Dr. Long and Judge Williams visited him in Ocean City, New Jersey, while he was conducting a conference. The three talked of the college movement at the end of an afternoon session, discussing the matter on the platform in back

of the pulpit of Ocean City's Methodist Church. Bishop Corson suggested caution and asked Dr. Long to see how many Junior College graduates Dickinson would enter in its Junior class. The answer to their inquiry was twenty-five. More than two hundred were graduating.

Dr. Elvin Clay Myers, the Williamsport superintendent, supported the movement after an evening's discussion with Dr. Long. He became alarmed because of the growing movement of public junior colleges.

On January 4, 1947 the committee, headed by Judge Williams, met a committee from Dickinson College and was told that Williamsport Dickinson was in no way obligated to Dickinson by any promises made to Dr. Morgan. The Dickinson committee only asked that the new college not have Dickinson in its name.

IMPORTANT DATES FOR COLLEGE

Important dates concerning the establishment of the college follow:

1. October 17, 1946. At this meeting a committee was appointed to contact University Senate and Dickinson College concerning four year college.
2. January, 1947. Financial campaign begins among board members and in Williamsport area which one year later resulted in pledges of \$435,633.67. Campaign was advertised as a means of establishing college. Judge Williams was active chairman of campaign.
3. May 8, 1947. State Council of Education of Pennsylvania officially approves institution as a four year Liberal Arts College with authority to grant Baccalaureate degrees in Arts and Sciences.
4. October 23, 1947. The name Lycoming was selected by the Board of Directors as the name for the new college.
5. 1947. A class room building was erected and named Memorial Hall, building being purchased from United States government and moved from Pennsylvania Ordnance Depot south of Williamsport and re-erected at cost of approximately \$100,000.

6. June 17, 1948. The charter was changed in the Courts of Lycoming County changing name of institution to Lycoming.
7. 1948. Built new girls dormitory for \$286,000. Dedicated Nov. 1, 1948 with Bishops Flint and Corson speaking. Named Rich Hall Oct. 21, 1948.
8. April 28, 1950. College accredited by Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Previous to this accreditation University Senate of The Methodist Church accredited college on January 9, 1950.
9. Oct. 26, 1950. College library erected. Ground breaking on May 7, 1950. Dedicated Oct. 20, 1951.
10. Nov. 29, 1951. Brewery Purchased.

COLLEGE COMMITTEES VERY ACTIVE

From the beginning of the four year college movement members of the institution's committees devoted most of their time to the project.

The executive committee was expanded and was re-organized July 13, 1949, and began to hold meetings every two weeks. Judge Williams was elected chairman. Bi-weekly meetings continued until June 2, 1951, when the critical period was deemed to have passed. Dr. Long who had devoted every minute of his time to making the transition a success, was on the verge of a physical breakdown, and members of the board assisted him in every way possible.

On July 6, 1950, the building committee was enlarged to include most of the members of the executive committee. George L. Stearns, II, devoted many hours as chairman of the building committee. Most of the members of the building committee were on the executive committee.

ENROLLMENT AT BEGINNING HIGH

Enrollment in the early years of the four year college was high. For the 1947-48 term there were 1,031 in all of the departments of the institution. One hundred and twenty received diplomas this year, the first class to graduate from the four year

college. The last preparatory school class graduated in this year, numbering twenty-five.

In the academic year of 1948-1949 student enrollment was 912, with 987 during the whole year and in addition 153 in the summer session. In October of 1949 the enrollment was reported at 798. A mid-year class was entered each year and in the Spring of 1950 it was reported that the enrollment was 992.

The closing of World War II gave the initial boost to the enrollment. The Korean War caused the college administration much worry. The young men were being drafted into the service of the United States and enrollment dropped to 550 in the 1950-51 school year. Pennsylvania State College had increased its facilities at the end of World War II, had been sending its first year students to the teachers colleges, and had included Lycoming in its program. In one year nearly one hundred from Penn State had been receiving first year instruction at Lycoming. With the coming of the Korean War this farming out of students was discontinued.

In the 1953-1954 school year attendance dropped to 475.

NAMING THE COLLEGE

What started as a difficult problem in naming the college ended with all members of the board satisfied when on October 23, 1947, the name Lycoming was unanimously selected.

Dr. Long had wanted the institution called "Crever College," in honor of its founder. At the several special meetings of the board many names were discussed. The school had been favorably known as Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, and Williamsport Dickinson Junior College. All were agreed that Dickinson should be dropped because of Dickinson College. Discussion was had concerning the following names: University of Williamsport, Northern Methodist, Crever College, Loyalsock College, Muncy College. Williamsport sportswriters wrote favorably for Northern Methodist. Nearly all of the board considered Lycoming as their first or second choice and at the end of deliberation in Rooms HIJ of the Lycoming Hotel all were happy that the new college was to be called "Lycoming."

The directors thought the name appropriate because it was characteristic of the Williamsport district. At that time they failed to realize that the name was appropriate because it was fragrant with holy memories of Methodism in the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna River. From the beginning of Methodism in the valley there was a Lycoming circuit.

The Delaware Indians had given the name Legani-hanne, signifying sandystream, to the creek which flows through the western part of the City of Williamsport. Lycoming was corrupted from this Indian name. The name has appeared in early spelling as "Lycaumic." Lycoming Creek was a boundary of one of the Penn purchases from the Indians and caused much contention in the pioneer days of the area as settlers claimed Tiadachton (now Pine) Creek as the boundary line rather than Lycoming and disputed with the Indians the territory which lay between the two creeks.

When the County of Lycoming was formed, the early residents were proud to call the new county Lycoming. The college board of directors have likewise been proud of its choice of name.

Lycoming College shares the name with beautiful Lycoming Creek which flows from near the New York State line through rugged and majestic mountains, and with the largest county in area in Pennsylvania.

On June 17, 1948, Judges Don M. Larrabee and Charles Scott Williams signed an order which changed the name of the institution to Lycoming College. Both were members of the Board of Directors of the College, both had done much work for the college. Dr. Long, Dr. A. L. Miller, secretary of the Board, and Rogers K. Foster, counsel for the College, and the son of an influential Methodist minister and superintendent of earlier days, were witnesses to the signing.

Before the change was made, it had been necessary to get permission from the Department of Education of Pennsylvania. Most of the provisions of the charter were left as they had previously been. The new charter allowed the granting of degrees in Bachelor of Arts and Sciences.

ACCREDITATION

After the college was opened, accreditation by the University Senate of the Methodist Church and Secondary Schools and the Middle States Association of Colleges was necessary in order that Lycoming's graduates be accepted freely by other institutions of learning.

Two committees from both of these associations visited the campus twice. Late in March of 1948 the Middle States Association sent to the campus a committee of five. After its first visit this committee refused accreditation but made various suggestions, one being that the dean and the heads of the education divisions all have doctor's degrees and experience in four year college work.

On January 6, 1950 Chancellor E. V. Tolley, of Syracuse University, who headed the committee of the University Senate, declared to the executive committee that in order for the school to be approved a new library and a science building was necessary. Dr. Archie R. Ayres, an experienced educator had been secured as interim dean and ten other faculty members were added. Dean Ayres reported that the committee had reported an immediate need of a library and faculty reorganization with de-centralization of authority, that the faculty should be encouraged in further schooling.

On June 3, 1950 it was reported to the board that the University Senate had accredited the college, with Middle States Association approval having come on April 28, 1950, all of this after the board had followed out the suggestions of the two committees. University Senate approval had come Jan. 9, 1950, soon after Tolley's visit.

THE LIBRARY

For accreditation a college library was necessary. On May 24, 1949, after much discussion the board allocated \$1,800 to the James V. Brown Library in Williamsport for its use by the students, with a recommendation that a new library be erected not later than September of 1952. In June, 1949, a committee for preliminary study consisting of Williams, Stearns, Phipps and W. W. Banks was appointed.

Dr. Long had been considering a Bennett Street location for the library. This location was rejected, however, and the north-east corner of the campus and Washington Boulevard was favored.

On January 7, 1950, the building committee was authorized to proceed. Just how important the advice of the Methodist University Committee was in the selection of site is disclosed by a letter from the chairman of the executive committee to Congressman Rich which reads as follows:

"It is highly important that we get accredited and it may be necessary for us to start immediate plans for building the library. Chancellor Tolley of Syracuse University impressed everyone on his visit here and criticized us for building too small a library. He suggested that the library face the girls dormitory on the other side of the field and I think even though it costs \$250,000 which money we now have, such should be built."

On February 11, 1950, library plans were approved as to its present location, not to exceed \$250,000. On April 12, 1950, costs of \$301,500 were approved. Ground breaking took place May 7, 1950.

It was on June 7, 1950 that the library was named the John W. Long Library, at the recommendation of the executive committee.

Drive funds were used for the building as well as a gift of \$15,000 from Congressman Rich, and a bequest of \$5,000 from J. Fred Katzmaier's estate.

BREWERY VS. SEMINARY

In 1848 the Rev. Benjamin Crever was successful in negotiating the purchase of the Williamsport Academy by the Methodists. In 1854 Henry Jacob Flock and partner established the City Brewery. Flock purchased the entire business in 1865 and named it the Flock Brewing Company.

For nearly 100 years the brewery and the Seminary dominated Seminary hill, the five story brewery building and the brewery's smokestack taking joint possession of the Hill with the towers of five story Old Main.

During most of these 100 years Flock's was more prosperous than the institution of learning. With the beginning of Prohibition all this was changed.

It was in 1948 that the brewery became a continuous topic of conversation at executive committee meetings. On November 29, 1951, Methodist controlled Lycoming College purchased the brewery for \$83,000.

For many years many jokes had been recited concerning Seminary students operating a pipe line from the vats to Bradley Hall, a few feet away. In the beginning, Congressman Rich, who was interested in purchasing the brewery, attempted a purchase at \$50,000. At the meeting of the executive committee on October 28, 1949, Judge Williams spoke of the possibility of purchasing the brewery and he was authorized to bid \$60,000. The offer was raised to \$65,000 on November 7. There were continuous negotiations and at one time the brewery corporation wanted \$100,000.

BOARD MEETS AT BREWERY

Matters were brought to a head on August 10, 1951, when President Rich presided at a special meeting of those members of the board living near Williamsport at the brewery itself, the purpose of which was to decide the action on securing the brewery. The executive committee had previously tramped through the five stories of the main brewery building, one of this committee almost being stricken because of the climb through the musty fumes of stale beer.

The brewery finally announced it would sell to the highest bidder and members of the executive committee met in the bottling building of the brewery at which time they bid \$80,000. Their bid was topped by a Mr. Stopper who later withdrew upon payment of an additional \$2,500.

The brewery, however, was to continue to take up the time of the board. One reason for the purchase was that a tenant had been secured whose rent would largely finance the purchase. Money from endowment was used for payment of the purchase price. The tenant defaulted and was ejected.

BREWERY BUILDING RAZED

The unsightly smokestack and five story brewery building was finally razed. Its sight seemed to offend the Congressman and Dr. Long. On January 28, 1955, the razing was authorized at a cost of \$14,280. Congressman Rich was elected by the executive committee to raise the money for the razing, and he promptly appointed his executive committee as the committee.

During the administration of Dr. Wertz, the endowment money was replaced when the bottling building was renovated into a science hall. A large parking lot is now maintained where the main brewery building then stood.

HIMES HIRED AS TREASURER

On April 15, 1948, Kenneth E. Himes, of Montoursville, was elected as the first full time college treasurer. John E. Person, Williamsport publisher, had been treasurer of the college for some time, but had resigned not only from the treasurership but the board because of health reasons. Himes had been cashier of the First National Bank of Montoursville and over many years has served the college well. He was raised in a Methodist parsonage.

Robert G. Wharton, Jr., had been hired as business manager when the college movement first started. He resigned August 14, 1951, and Himes was elected to this position, serving not only as business manager but also as treasurer.

During 1950 Dean of Men Don J. Felix died and G. Heil Gramley was elected to take his place.

Walter G. McIver joined the college faculty in 1949. He had been working in Williamsport and it was he who made and built the famous acapella choir of the college.

It was in June of 1949 that William Hoffman, for thirty years registrar of Penna. State College, was appointed in an advisory capacity in preparation for the return of the accrediting committee. After accreditation Hoffman stayed on until the end of Dr. Long's administration, as dean of the college. The Rev. L. W. Lykens who was elected assistant to the president in 1951 resigned at the end of Dr. Long's administration.

A committee to study the overall administration policy and personnel for long range planning, appointed on October 27, 1950, was C. S. Williams, chairman, Bishop Fred P. Corson, Dr. Paul E. Witmyer, at that time superintendent of the Williamsport Schools, Dr. W. E. Watkins, and Arnold A. Phipps.

OLD MAIN PLANS

There was much discussion as to whether Old Main should be demolished. On October 13, 1950, a long range plan was adopted for the remodeling of Old Main, partly the result of a favorable survey as to its foundation. Sentiment attached to the building, and on May 11, 1951, two fire towers were authorized with two more for the future. The plans were later changed.

Sarah A. Walter died in 1950 and left the college \$10,000. She had been the highest individual Williamsport giver in the first big campaign of the college and the day room in Rich Hall was named in her honor. Mrs. Walter lived on Market Street in Williamsport and was the widow of Dr. Eyer Walter.

On September 28, 1953, a new men's dormitory was discussed and it was agreed to make tentative application for funds.

TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOL

The board desired to have teacher training at the college but on October 16, 1950, was notified that its application was premature. Much time was spent in order to get the state agency to approve such for Lycoming. The school was finally accredited for secondary teachers training after four years of existence as a college, and after much agitation.

The administration had been informed by the state approving agency under the Department of Education that such courses would not be approved until after four years of existence. Pennsylvania Governor John S. Fine, under date of September 18, 1952, wrote to Judge Williams as follows: "I will see what can be done concerning your request for Lycoming College. I need not tell you that this is a difficult matter to consummate". Governor Fine later telephoned his state educational head and informed him of his interest.

The application for teacher training was renewed April 13, 1951, and it was not until November 26, 1952, that it was announced that Lycoming was accredited. On March 17, 1953, Robert F. Smith, who had been successfully coaching the basketball team, was appointed director of teacher education. Smith later resigned and was appointed superintendent of the joint schools at Hughesville.

PROBLEMS NUMEROUS AND VARIOUS

Problems of the administration and board were numerous and various during the early days of the college. A new teacher was only a few months in Williamsport when he accepted the chairmanship of the Henry Wallace campaign for president in the county. Numerous articles were written in newspapers about his activities. He accused the board of reactionary policies. He resigned his position at the college after he had attacked certain board members as being reactionary.

The fire chief of Williamsport threatened to close Old Main unless students refrained from parking around the building. This agitation had much to do with parking regulations and the building of fire towers in Old Main.

Dr. Long was exercised about the building committee acting without his knowledge and the building committee was increased.

Certain students refused to attend compulsory chapel and on March 9, 1951, the dean was directed to expel any students who so refused.

A Conner Memorial was suggested, it to be the chapel in the library and on October 10, 1951, this was authorized. On April 27, 1951, football was discontinued after a poor season and after many of the colleges had discontinued because of the war. On November 10, 1953 the board re-introduced football by a divided vote; with the first schedule in 1954. The first schedule included Lincoln, Juniata, Drexel, P. M. C., Geneva and Lock Haven Teachers.

Little League Baseball first began to use college facilities in 1953, the National Tournament Little League teams being housed in the dormitories.



Rich Hall (above) John W. Long Library (below)



In 1948 the name of the school newspaper was changed from "Dickinson Union" to "The Lycoming Courier." The name of the yearbook was also changed from "Dart" to "Arrow."

FIRST BIG FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN

The first big financial campaign of the college began in January of 1947. The final report of the campaign was announced on February 6, 1948, and Dr. Long stated that the \$435,633.67 pledged was a larger sum of money than had been raised for the institution in all of the former campaigns put together.

The money was raised either from the board of directors, or the city of Williamsport. It was announced as a campaign to insure a college for the city and took longer than usual. Judge Charles S. Williams was the active chairman of the campaign, Congressman Rich and John McCormick were the honorary chairmen. Much effort was made to secure an influential citizen of the community, unattached to the college, to head the campaign. All who were approached refused.

The campaign was considered a success even though the \$500,000 asked was not reached. The campaign came after two other large campaigns in the community, one for the Williamsport Hospital and one for the Divine Providence Hospital.

Money from this campaign came from Williamsport business persons and from the middle class people of the town, only one Williamsport gift from individuals being over \$1500 and only three gifts being over \$1,000.

Most of the campaign money went into the building of the library.

At about this time in the history of the school many bequests were received from Williamsport persons including: Eudoro Benton, \$10,000; Jane Green, \$5,000; George Wolfe, \$9,384; Flora Graff, \$5,000; Freda Fisher, \$2,715.

RICH HALL

The first modern building on the campus, excluding Clarke Chapel, was the dormitory for girls. This dormitory was agitated at the beginning of the college movement. The contract

of Lundy Lumber Company for the building was accepted March 66, 1948. The building was dedicated November 1, 1948, with Bishops Flint and Corson taking part in the ceremonies. It cost \$286,000.

On October 21, 1948, the board of directors named the building Rich Hall, in honor of the Rich family of Woolrich, the chief benefactors of the college, and in grateful appreciation. The building committee had recommended the name, and the executive committee approved on October 7, 1948.

MEMORIAL HALL ERECTED

At the beginning of the college movement more classroom space was necessary. There was no place to hold classes.

During World War II the United States Government had purchased thousands of acres of land in the White Deer section of Lycoming County and had erected a dynamite plant on this ground. After the war the government was selling the temporary buildings and Dr. Long negotiated the purchase of one of the government's principal buildings.

The building was purchased for a small sum of money and was moved to a spot next to Bradley Hall at a cost of over \$100,000, where it was named the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall. In this building were located classrooms and laboratories which served the early college.

THE RICH FAMILY—CHIEF BENEFACTORS

No history of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary and Lycoming College can be written without special mention of the Rich family, of Woolrich, the chief benefactors of the college.

According to the recollection of Congressman Robert F. Rich, for many years president of the board of trustees, there were nineteen Rich's from Woolrich who attended either the Seminary, the Junior College, or the college.

In the old records of the Preachers' Aid Society there was a Rich who attended in 1855. Michel Bond Rich, who preceded his son, Robert F., as president of the board, attended the Seminary as did his two brothers, John and William F., and his sister, Lydia E. Congressman Rich was a graduate, as were his

brother, John B., and his four sisters: Catharine L., wife of George W. Sykes, of Cranberry Lake, N. Y.; Anna Bell, wife of Robert Leinbach, of Woolrich; Grace Elizabeth, wife of the late Edward B. Snyder, of Ashland, Pa.; Margaret S., wife of the late James B. Corson, of Latrobe, Pa.

Gifts by the Riches are too numerous to mention. These were not used to pay for running expenses of the institution, but came at crucial times in the growth of the institution. Substantial gifts by M. B. Rich made possible the extension of the campus to Washington Blvd., while almost annual gifts by Robert F. Rich during the Long and Wertz administrations made possible purchases which in the future will mean a campus of a much greater horizon. Woolrich Woolen Mills gave substantially. Individual gifts were received from Lydia, \$7,500; Helen, \$5,100.

M. B. Rich was the leading spirit in the selection of Dr. Long. His son, Robert F. Rich, had a great deal to do with the selection of Dr. Long's successor. Without M. B. Rich the campus could not have been extended to Washington Boulevard, and without Robert F. Rich the Junior College would have been unable to become a college, this because of his influence with the board and conference.

DR. J. MILTON SKEATH

When Dr. Long arrived at the Seminary in October of 1921, J. Milton Skeath was one of the younger teachers of the Seminary, he having begun his Seminary teaching in September of that year.

During the entire administration of Dr. Long, Dr. Skeath helped him and assisted him in the academic duties. From Junior College days he was the acknowledged leader of the faculty group, and for several years was dean of the college. His service to the institution far outranked any of the teachers. He is presently head of the Psychology Department.

A graduate of Dickinson College, Dr. Skeath arrived at the Seminary when Dean North had charge. In 1949 he was given leave of absence for one year while he completed his work for a Ph. D. degree.

DR. LONG RESIGNS

It was in March of 1954 that Dr. Long told the board that he was resigning at the end of the school year in 1955. According to conference rules he had to resign at that time, and during the last years of his administration, although his health was poor, he told members of the board that he wanted to serve longer than any other of the presidents. On March 26, 1954, a committee consisting of Robert F. Rich, W. E. Watkins, Arnold A. Phipps and Judge Williams, was elected to pick a new president.

On May 14, 1955, a testimonial dinner was given to Dr. Long, at which time Dr. Fred G. Holloway, President of Drew University spoke. Dr. Holloway had been on the University Senate committee that had approved Lycoming as a college and had furnished much guidance for the new school.

On May 5, 1956, Dr. Long died in the Williamsport Hospital. Services were held in the Mulberry Street Methodist Church, his own church, and burial was in Wildwood Cemetery.

He was survived by his wife and eight children.

Dr. Long had devoted most of his active ministry to the Williamsport institution. His first charge as a minister had been Littlestown. He was then at Dillsburg and Wellsville, West Side Clearfield, and State College from 1917 to 1921. He was the organizer and director until 1921 of the Wesley Foundation at Penna. State College.

He spent little time in conference committees or community projects, although he was active for many years in Rotary.

Although little recognized by conference or community, Lycoming College stands as his monument, attested by the center of culture at the college, the John W. Long Library.

DR. LONG'S LAST REPORT

In Dr. Long's last report to the conference he brought to the conference's attention that 137 of the 277 ministers in the

conference attended Lycoming, the Junior College, or the Seminary. He reported an enrollment of 621 students, and in addition 100 in the night school and 50 special students, an endowment of approximately \$800,000 with property valuation of \$2,610,000, debt free.

He called attention to the fact that the Conference Board of Education had moved to the campus, and that the conference had been furnished an historical room, that Lycoming was entertaining during the summer church organizations including the Northeastern Youth Leadership School, the Regional Field Workers School, the Woman's Society of Christian Summer School, Pastor's Summer School and numerous other groups.

In conclusion he stated that he and Mrs. Long had been privileged "to serve the Church and others through the years in this very demanding but spiritually rewarding field."

CHAPTER XIII

DAVID FREDERICK WERTZ

CONFERENCE HELPS INAUGURATE

Thirty eight years of age, David Frederick Wertz, took full charge of the institution on July 1, 1955. He had been elected to succeed Dr. Long on October 28, 1954. He was in close contact with all of the committees after his election and in June took over the responsibilities in full stride.

The institution grew to full college stature during the first four years of his administration.

On November 11, 1955, a special session of the Central Pennsylvania Annual Conference was held at the college in honor of the new president, with John Wesley Lord, Resident Bishop of the Boston area, delivering the address.

After the morning conference session in Clarke Chapel, ground was broken for the building of a new Men's dormitory, later to be named Wesley Hall.

Lunch was held in the Williamsport Consistory dining room after which a procession was held west on West Fourth Street and north on Pine to Pine Street Methodist Church. Inauguration services were held in the Church with G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of the Washington Area, and Fred P. Corson, Bishop of the Philadelphia Area, taking part in the program.

Dr. Wertz brought to the college all of the energy of a healthy young man, together with organizing ability, and optimism as to the future. Bishop Oxnam and Congressman Rich had great influence as to his selection.

FACULTY REACHES FULL DIGNITY

Steps were immediately taken to give relief to the much neglected faculty. The struggle to establish the college gave little time to consider the faculty. There had been a constant

struggle to retain teachers of the college level. In his first annual report to the conference Dr. Wertz announced that seventeen new members had been added to the faculty with three salary increases from June 1, 1955.

After four years of the new administration the administrative staff and faculty numbered over one hundred. There were nearly twenty professors with earned doctor degrees. In 1950 there had only been seven.

The administration encouraged the faculty to increase its usefulness. Leaves of absence for study and development were granted. Inducements were offered.

One of the outstanding achievements of a faculty member was that of Dr. Thomas G. Barnes, Assistant Professor of History, who became the first American to receive the Alexander Prize, awarded by the Royal Historical Society of London. He received this award in 1958. This award was instituted in 1898 and is given annually to the person, who, in competition, submits an original piece of scholarship research. Dr. Barnes, who received a substantial grant-in-aid because of the award, was given a leave of absence by the college to do research work in England.

FACULTY RECEIVES HONORS

Dr. Philip C. Hammond, Assistant Professor of Religion, was awarded a grant by the American Philosophical Society for an archeological Expedition to Jordan. Dr. Chai H. Yoon, Assistant Professor of Biology, received two grants, one of \$1850, the second of \$4950, for research in discovering pathological causes of quivering symptoms in the house mouse. In 1958, the Rev. Howard L. Ramsey, assistant Professor of Religion, was one of 35 American delegates to attend the Oxford Institute of Methodist Theological studies.

In April of 1956 Dr. George S. Shortess, Professor of Biology, in collaboration with Dr. George W. Howe, Associate Professor of Biology, published a "Laboratory Manual for First Course in Biology." Earlier, a wall chart on "Relationships of the Plant Kingdom" was published from an original oil painting by Dr. Shortess.

Phil G. Gillette studied at National University of Mexico in 1956, and traveled extensively in Europe. A sabbatical leave was granted Dr. Eric V. Sandin as well as others of the faculty. Frances E. Knight worked on her doctorate in 1956-57 during her sabbatical leave. Donald G. Remley traveled extensively in Europe in 1957 and arranged for exchange visitation of young people. In 1957 Roger E. Cogswell gathered material in Canada for a study of the impact of American slogans in the province of Quebec, while Mary Landon Russell completed her Williamsport History of Music for the James V. Brown Library. John W. Chandler attended Seminars in American Culture, and Dr. Russell Graves was granted a leave of absence to accept a visiting fellowship at the University of North Carolina. Delbert R. Gardner studied at Cornell toward his doctorate, Walter G. McIver completed courses at New York University, Dean David G. Mobberly and James W. Sheaffer attended Danforth Seminars on college teaching. Logan A. Richmond studied at New York University. Mobberly had been elected academic dean and joined the faculty on January 1, 1958.

Walter G. McIver, Associate Professor of Voice, and his wife, were picked as two of Westminster Choir College graduates to leave for a five month good will tour, sponsored by the Department of State, including all of the countries of Africa, and McIver was given a leave of absence by the college board to take this tour. While in Takoradi, Ghana, he met a Lycoming Alumna, Frances Toohey.

In 1959 the executive committee of the college decided to encourage the faculty further in its quest for knowledge and learning and offered financial inducement and leave of absence for those who desired to study for doctorates, this in addition to sabbatical leave.

Despite the big turnover in faculty, three members continued to tie the past with the present. These were Dr. Skeath, Professor of Psychology, from 1921; Phil G. Gillette, Associate Professor of Spanish, from 1929; and Joseph D. Babcock, Associate Professor of Physics and coach, from 1931.

Mrs. Lulu Brunstetter, a minister's widow, retired in 1957. She had come to the Seminary in 1925. Mrs. Bessie White,

Dr. Long's private secretary, who had been at the Seminary, Junior College and College, since 1926, retired in September of 1958. She continued to live at the College and helped in Dean Gramley's office.

THE 1959 FACULTY AND STAFF

In 1959 the administrative staff and the faculty included the following:

Dr. Wertz, Dr. David G. Mobberley; Dean, Registrar G. Heil Gramley; Dean of Students Jack C. Buckle; Dean of Women, Helen M. Felix; Treasurer and Business Manager Kenneth E. Himes; Assistant to the President R. Andrew Lady; Director of Admissions Oliver E. Harris; Director of Counselling Harry J. Canon; Librarian M. Ruth Grierson; Dr. LeRoy F. Derr, director of Teacher Education; Dr. Philip C. Hammond, Jr., Director of Religious Activities; Director of Athletics David G. Busey; Director of Placement Donald G. Remley; Director Publicity Naomi L. Woolever; Assistant to the Business Manager Daniel G. Fultz; Director of Public Relations Lawrence Swartz.

Full Professors, Dr. Arnold J. Currier, Dr. Derr, Dr. George W. Howe, Dr. Loring B. Priest, Dr. Eric V. Sandin, Dr. George S. Shortess, Dr. J. Milton Skeath, Dr. Helen Breeze Weidman, and Visiting Professor Mark M. Heald.

Associate Professors, Joseph D. Babcock, Mabel K. Bauer, David G. Busey, Robert H. Ewing, Phil G. Gillette, John P. Graham, Dr. Russell Graves, John G. Hollenback, Dr. Frances E. Knights, Walter G. McIver, Dr. Robert W. Rabold, Dr. John A. Radspinner, Otto L. Sonder, Jr., Armand J. L. Van Baelen, Dr. John Stewart, Dr. Thomas G. Barnes, M. Ruth Grierson and Dr. W. Arthur Faus.

Assistant professors, William L. Bricker, Harry J. Cannon, John W. Chandler, Roger Earle Cogswell, Anna Skabo Erichsen, Elizabeth H. King, Dr. Werner J. Fries, Eleanor R. Garner, Kenneth Josephson, Dr. Philip C. Hammond, Jr., Dr. Mamoru Iga, Donald T. Kyte, Neale H. Mucklow, Howard L. Ramsey, Donald George Remley, Mary Landon Russell, C. Ruth Schenley, Logan A. Richmond, James W. Sheaffer, Virginia J. Smith, Michael Merfin Wargo. Instructors included Norman R. Ford, Delbert R. Gardner, Jane K. Landon, Gertrude B. Madden, Joseph L. Mapes, Joseph R. Peck, II., Sally F. Vargo and Budd F. Whitehill. Lecturers were Carl S. Bauer, Don L. Larrabee, Esq., and Leo G. Phillips. Part time instructors included Florence Dittmar, Clarence W. Green, Ruth S. Marvin, Robert Morris, Rollie Myers. Helen

Gray Nichols and Robert D. Smink. Administrative assistants were Nora L. Barlett, Myrna A. Barnes, Emily C. Biichle, Clara E. Fritzsche, Nelle F. Gorgas, Martha E. Gramley, Florence Jackson, Joyce A. Kelchner, Weltha Kline, Melva M. Pocky, Nancy Leonard, Fanny G. McCloskey, Helen McCracken, Sue L. New, Dorothy J. Streeter, Helen Wadlow and Vivian Younkin. Nurses, Ruth J. Burket and Mary Jo Bigley.

SURVEY TEAM INVITED

At the beginning of the Wertz administration a development committee was appointed with Judge Williams as its chairman. A seven year program was outlined with a building program of \$3,750,000. At the end of four years new buildings had been added costing over \$1,500,000.

A survey team from the University Senate was invited to visit the campus. This committee recommended highly the program of the development committee and the survey committee's report became the pattern for future college development.

RICH HOUSE

During Dr. Long's time there was much talk of purchasing 41 Ross Street as a supplement to the much crowded Rich Hall. On September 16, 1955, Dr. Wertz reported to the executive committee that Robert F. Rich had made a contribution of \$15,000 for the purchase of this property. The purchase had been authorized June 24, 1955. The building was renovated and housed twenty women students.

WESLEY HALL

A new men's dormitory had been considered top priority. Dr. Wertz and Mr. Himes, the treasurer, made arrangements for financing such a dormitory through Federal Housing and Home Finance and on Dr. Wertz's inauguration date in November of 1955 ground was broken for the dormitory. The building, costing \$404,000, was ready for occupancy on September 1, 1956. In 1958, at the suggestion of Dr. Wertz it was named

Wesley Hall. It is the only building on the campus named for a Methodist of World Wide fame.

THE SCIENCE HALL

The main brewery building had been torn down. A substantial bottling building remained standing, and it was not in use. On August 8, 1955, Arnold A. Phipps, vice president, proposed that the building be renovated at approximate cost of \$40,000. Plans were finally presented for a renovation that would cost \$150,000. The building was authorized in December of 1955, contracts were awarded May 14, 1956, and in September of 1956 the building was ready for occupancy. The final cost of renovation, however, was approximately \$200,000.

The brewery had originally been purchased with endowment funds. When the supposedly income producing bottling building was used as a science hall, the endowment was repaid.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES BUILDING

The Student Activities Building was finished in the Spring of 1959 at a cost of \$650,000. In it are dining rooms with seating capacity of 900, the best dining room facilities for such a group in Central Pennsylvania.

It became necessary to erect this building, not only because the college was no longer able to feed the student body, even in two sittings, in Clarke Hall, but also because there was no place for the students to perform their extra curricular activities in the college setting.

On September 16, 1955, Dr. Wertz reported to the board that colleges could borrow money from the government for such facilities. On August 20, 1956, Business Manager Himes reported that he and Dr. Wertz had made application for a \$400,000 loan to erect such a building. The cost of building and furnishings was \$650,000.

A CAPELLA CHOIR TOURS ENGLAND

The famous A Capella Choir that had been trained by Walter G. McIver toured England and Scotland in 1957. The choir

had attracted much attention in Methodism and had been invited to be on a program of the World Conference of Methodists at Lake Junaluska. It had also appeared on the program of the Northeastern Jurisdictional Conference at Ocean City.

The trip to the British Isles, however, was an ambitious program for the institution. It was promoted by Dr. Wertz and approximately \$30,000 was raised for the tour expenses.

By chartered plane, the choir members, Dr. Wertz, Business Manager Kenneth Himes, Director McIver, and their wives, arrived in England and received the enthusiastic applause of British Methodism. The choir sang in over twenty Methodist churches, many of them in the suburban and rural districts in England. Traveling by bus the choir members on arriving at the host church, were served tea, and then were assigned to the Methodist homes for entertainment. The choir spent the last week of its tour sightseeing in London.

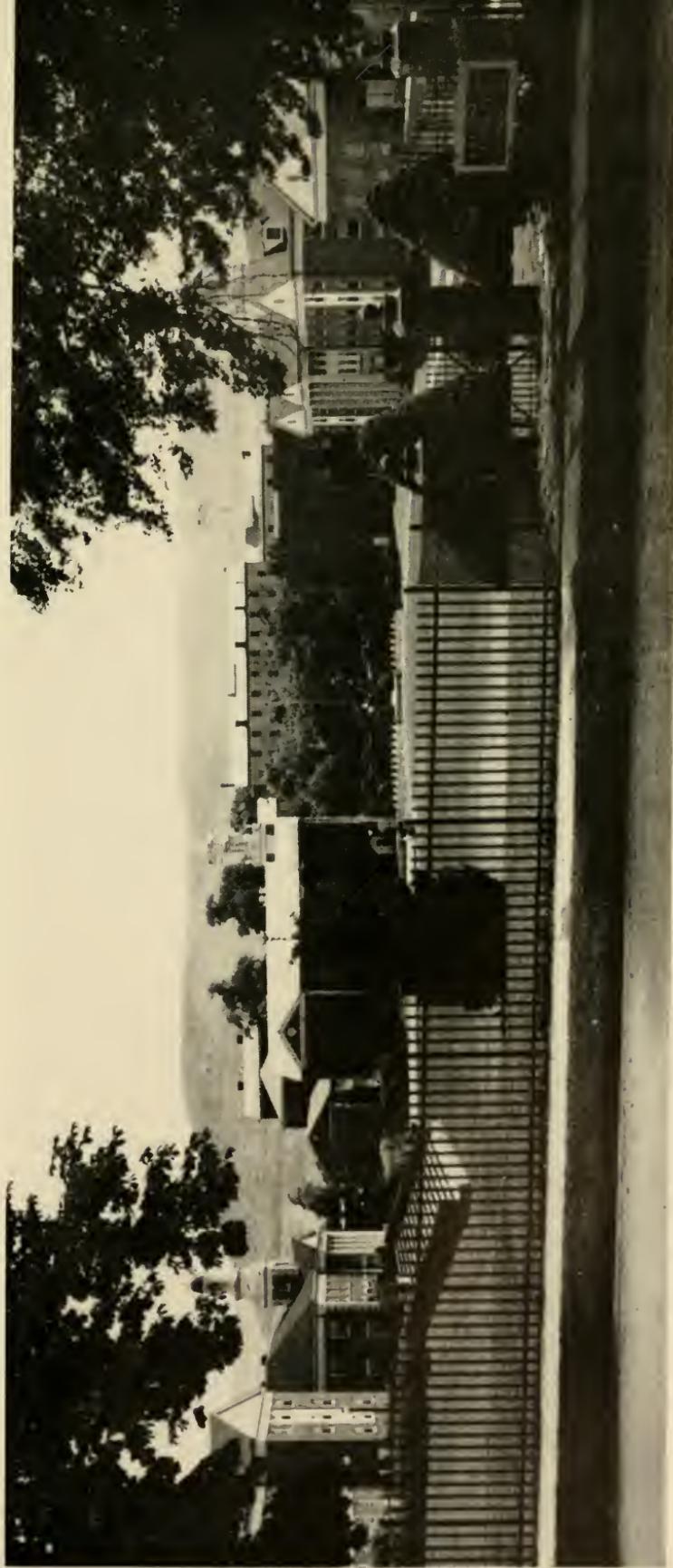
One of the many delightful portions of the trip was the kissing of the soil of Scotland by Mr. McIver before he would ever set a foot in his native land.

\$1,000,000 WILLIAMSPORT CAMPAIGN

On October 25, 1956, Judge Williams, chairman of the development committee, announced at a meeting of the executive committee that the committee recommended a financial campaign to be held in the Fall of 1957. The campaign finally got under way at the beginning of 1958. At the kick-off rally at the Lycoming Hotel, Horace S. Heim, chairman of the advance gift solicitation, announced that subscriptions already totaled over \$500,000.

Gifts were solicited from those in the Williamsport area, the Alumni, and the board of directors. The campaign was rapidly completed with pledges of approximately \$950,000. First money from the drive was pledged toward the balance owing on the Science Hall, second money to help with the Student Activities building, with the major part of it to go to a college gymnasium-auditorium building.

At the big drive meeting on February 28, 1958, it was announced that on the same night, the Williamsport Consistory had



Central Campus showing Wesley Hall, Long Library, Clarke Chapel, Old Main, Gym, Rich Hall and Student Building

approved the sale of eight acres to the college, north of the college campus, for \$60,000. The purchase of this land was the result of several years of negotiation and for the purpose of a college athletic field.

Many substantial gifts were received from friends, on a five year basis.

THE FIRST HONORARY DEGREES

Williamsport Dickinson Seminary had awarded honorary degrees for many years. Criticism by colleges resulted in a discontinuance of this practice. Upon amending the charter for college purposes, the right of giving honorary degrees had to be abandoned. Dr. Wertz received permission from the state educational authorities to again award honorary degrees and the first degrees to be awarded by Lycoming College were conferred on Methodist Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke, Baccalaureate speaker; Miss Pauline Frederick, N. B. C. news analyst and a sister-in-law of Dr. W. Lynn Crowding, pastor of the Pine Street Methodist Church, Commencement speaker; James B. Sterling, Associate Professor of English Emeritus, for more than 30 years a member of the faculty; Rev. Victor B. Hann, superintendent of the Methodist Home for Children, in Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Other Honorary Alumni of the College include: Bishop W. Earl Ledden, Bishop Ferdinand Sigg, Williamsport publishers George R. Lamade and John E. Person, Harry E. Humphreys, Jr., Frank E Masland, Jr., Dr. Ralph Bunche, Missionary Rev. Howard T. Brinton, Lock Haven Airplane Manufacturer William T. Piper, Dickinson's George Shuman, Jr., Mrs. Mae O. Bamber, Mayor of Southport, England, who had entertained the choir in England, Robert F. Rich, Rev. Joseph Szczepkowski of Warsaw, Poland, Dr. Malcolm V. Mussina, Conference executive secretary of the Board of Education, Edwin Crever Dunning, great-grandson of Benjamin Crever, U. S. District Judge Fred V. Follmer and Conway W. Dickson, Esq., of Berwick, Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS CONTINUE AS BEFORE

During the first years of the Wertz administration Congressman Rich continued as president of the Board, with Arnold A. Phipps, vice president, Kenneth E. Himes, treasurer. Judge Williams continued as chairman of the executive committee, George L. Stearns, II, chairman of the building committee, and Harold A. Brown, chairman of the Finance committee. All had been active in establishing the four year college. Paul G. Gilmore, editor of the Williamsport Sun, had been elected secretary after the college had been established.

At a meeting of the Preachers' Aid Society in 1958, four members of the board who had served many faithful years were elected Honorary Directors. They were Rev. W. W. Banks, of Clearfield, who at Dickinson College had roomed with Dr. Long; The Rev. W. E. Watkins, who had been on the board from the twenties; Dr. A. Lawrence Miller, of Williamsport, influential preacher and for many years secretary of the board; and the Rev. L. Elbert Wilson, of Orlando, Fla., who had served as secretary of the board.

In 1958 twenty-four of the thirty members of the Board were Methodists, eleven being members of the Central Pennsylvania conference, and eighteen being related to the conference structure.

Bishop Oxnam and Bishop Corson were members, as were the following ministers from the conference: Drs. Herbert W. Glassco, F. Lamont Henninger, Lester A. Welliver, Sheridan W. Bell, and Elvin Clay Myers. Other ministers on the board were Dr. William A. Keese, of Baltimore, and Dr. Dwight S. Large, of Philadelphia.

Williamsport members of the board in 1958 were: Realtor Jesse S. Bell, Publisher Ernest M. Case, Judges Williams and Larrabee; Banker Harold A. Brown; Alumni representative Eva Keller, Mrs. Layton S. Lyon, Arnold A. Phipps, Mr. Stearns and Mr. Gilmore. Others on the board were Mrs. H. Marshall Stecker, of Mt. Carmel; George W. Sykes, of Cranberry Lake, N. Y., who has the longest tenure of any board member; Robert F. Rich, of Woolrich; Charles V. Adams and Horace S. Heim, of Montoursville; Frank L. Dunham, of Wellsboro; Ralph E.

Kelchner, of Jersey Shore; Lawson D Matter of Harrisburg; Fred A. Pennington, of Mechanicsburg; W. Russell Zacharias of Allentown; and Dr. Herbert W. Glassco, of Clearfield. Mrs. A. Roy Flanigan, of Williamsport, was elected as an alumni representative in 1959.

In September of 1957, R. Andrew Lady, was elected assistant to the president and since that time has sat in all of the board meetings.

ATHLETIC PROGRAM GROWS

The college athletic program grew to full college stature under Dr. Wertz. Coach David Busey took complete charge of athletics. In 1956 his football team gave Juniata its only defeat of several seasons.

In addition to football, basketball and baseball, wrestling, swimming, soccer, tennis and golf were added.

STUDENT BODY GROWS

In the second year of Dr. Wertz's administration enrollment was 785 with expenditures of \$820,199.89. The Scholastic Aptitude test of the College Entrance Examination Board was established as basic for admission to the college. For the first time the college was beginning to refuse admission. In 1958 the student body had increased to 911 students. Much discussion took the time of the executive committee as to just how many should be in the student body. Eight hundred had been considered the top figure. In 1959 the policy of the board was to hold the enrollment at approximately 850, until 1962, then to increase gradually to a maximum of 1200 students.

RELIGION AT LYCOMING COLLEGE

The emphasis continues to be on religion at Lycoming College, and as a result the Central Pennsylvania Conference of The Methodist Church has benefited. At the Annual Conference Lycoming College graduates are in the majority of the new members of the conference. At the conference in 1958, 5 of 7 new members of the conference were Lycoming graduates; in 1957, 5 of 10; in 1956, 4 of 12. In Dr. Gray's time at the Seminary a great majority of the ministerial conference mem-

bers were from the Seminary. Lycoming appeared to be following in the Seminary's footsteps.

Lycoming has continued to give ministerial students a discount of 25 per cent on room, board and tuition.

The annual conferences, because of the current emphasis on higher education, have been giving increased support. In 1957 Lycoming only received \$14,252 from the Central Penna. conference whereas in 1958 the amount received was \$36,112. In addition, Erie Conference gave the college \$7500, Pittsburgh Conference, \$3,000, Philadelphia Conference, ten per cent of the money raised, New Jersey Conference, five per cent. In 1959 the Wyoming Conference voted to include Lycoming in its distribution of funds for higher education. Dr. Wertz and Dr. Elvin Clay Myers, education secretary, visited all of these conferences—Dr. Wertz on behalf of Lycoming.

The extent and substance of the extra spiritual guidance in the Institution can be best shown by the Chapel speakers of the 1958-1959 schedule of the school and from the college vesper series for such year.

Those who spoke at the college vesper series were as follows:

The Reverend Doctor Henry Hitt Crane, of Central Methodist Church, Detroit, Michigan; The Reverend Doctor Franklin C. Fry, President, The United Lutheran Church in America; The Reverend Doctor Dwight E. Loder, President Garrett Biblical Institute; The Reverend G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of The Methodist Church, The Washington Area; The Reverend Doctor Walter Harrelson, Dean, The Divinity School, The University of Chicago; The Reverend Doctor George A. Buttrick, of The Memorial Church, Harvard University; The Reverend Doctor W. N. Pittenger, of The General Theological Seminary and The Reverend Fred Pierce Corson, Bishop of The Methodist Church, The Philadelphia Area.

Those who spoke at the Chapel services included: The Reverend Doctor Roy Pearson, Dean, Andover Newton Theological School; The Reverend Doctor Clarence W. Cranford, Pastor, Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.; The Reverend Doctor B. Davie Napier, Holmes Professor of Hebrew Literature, Yale Divinity School; The Reverend Doctor William H. Hamilton, William Newton Clarke, Assistant Professor of Christian Theology and Ethics, Colgate Rochester Divinity School; The Reverend Doctor D. Frederick Wertz, President, Lycoming College; The Reverend

Doctor Herbert Gezork, President, Andover Newton Theological School; The Reverend Doctor Samuel DeWitt Proctor, President, Virginia Union University; The Reverend Doctor Paul Scherer, Brown Professor of Homiletics, Union Theological Seminary; Mr. Ernest William Muehl, Professor of Practical Theology, Yale Divinity School; The Reverend Doctor Edmund A. Steimle, Hagan Professor of Practical Theology, The Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia; The Reverend Doctor Albert C. Outler, Professor of Theology, Perkins School of Theology; The Rev. Doctor Benjamin E. Mays, President, Morehouse College; Drama, The Drama Club, Lycoming College; The Reverend Doctor Dwight S. Large, Pastor, The First Methodist Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; The Honorable Walter H. Judd, Member of Congress, Minneapolis, Minnesota; The Reverend Doctor D. Frederick Wertz, President, Lycoming College; The Reverend Doctor Arnold Nash, Head of the Department of Religion, University of North Carolina; The Reverend Doctor D. Elton Trueblood, Professor of Philosophy, Earlham College; The Reverend Doctor Charles Noble, Dean of the Chapel, Syracuse University; The Reverend Doctor Bruce Morgan, Associate Professor of Bible and Religion, Wilson College; The Reverend Doctor Ralph W. Sockman, Pastor, Christ Church, New York, New York; The Reverend Doctor Wilbour E. Saunders, President, Colgate Rochester Divinity School; The Reverend Doctor John S. Bonnell, Pastor, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York; The Reverend Harry H. Kruener, Dean of the Chapel, Denison University; The Reverend Francis E. Reinberger, Elizabeth Graff Professor of Practical Theology, Lutheran Theological Seminary (Gettysburg); The Rev. Doctor Charles E. Boddie, Associate Secretary, The Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

SUMMER PROGRAM

The Lycoming College campus and buildings are active in the summer as well as in the regular school year. Since 1947 a summer session has been conducted and the program has served the needs of students of other colleges as well as those of Lycoming.

In addition to the regular summer session of the College, the campus has been used extensively by Church and Community organizations for summer activities.

The college has been host to many activities of the Methodist Church including the Central Pennsylvania Annual Conference,

and the following groups associated with the Annual Conference: the W. S. C. S., the Wesleyan Service Guild, Carrie Barge School of Missions, Methodist Ministers, High School Institute, and the President's Party. Other general church activities that use the campus include: Caravan Center, N. E. Jurisdictional Leadership School, N. E. Regional Youth Music Workshop.

For a number of years the college has cooperated with Little League Baseball, Inc. in caring for the Little League Baseball teams during the Pennsylvania tournament and the Little League World series.

FRATERNITIES

In 1959 there were five national fraternities on the campus of Lycoming. Upon entering the four year college field the directors of the college decided to allow fraternities. In the beginning rooms were furnished for meetings and later houses were supplied. The institution, however, decided that the fraternities would have to use college houses and eat in the college dining room.

The installation of Alpha Gamma Upsilon's Nu Chapter took place April 23, 1951. This was the first national social fraternity on the campus and also the first chapter of this fraternity established in the East. Nu chapter was first organized as Beta Kappa Upsilon in May of 1950.

Organized primarily as a social fraternity in February of 1948, the Lambda Phi Delta was notified of its acceptance as a colony in the national social fraternity, Lambda Chi Alpha, in the spring of 1951. On November 3, 1951, the brothers were initiated into the national fraternity.

The third fraternity on the campus to become a national was Zeta Delta Kappa which became a chapter of Sigma Pi on May 23, 1953.

On May 30, 1953, Kappa Delta Rho became established on the campus. It was formerly a local, Theta Pi Pi, and received notice it was Psi Colony of Kappa Delta Rho on September 13,

1951. Theta Pi Pi had been founded at the Seminary in 1896 and had been prominent on the Seminary campus. There were 27 charter members of the national fraternity.

On October 22, 1955, the Theta Chi fraternity announced the installation of Epsilon Beta Chapter at Lycoming College. There were twenty three charter members. Zeta Tau Beta was the name of the local that dissolved upon being taken into Theta Chi. Zeta Tau Beta had been organized by a group of business administration majors. It had had four successful years as a local.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Seminary alumni were always loyal to their school. However, many of the graduates went from the Seminary into colleges. With the coming of the four year institution, however, the alumni association grew and showed increased activity in fund raising and other activities of the school. The Preachers' Aid Society and the board of trustees recognized the association in setting up a system in which the association is represented on the board of trustees by three trustees recommended by the association. The association conducts an election each year to fill such directorships.

Presidents of the Lycoming College Alumni Association from 1949 follow: 1949, Mrs. J. E. D. Huffman; 1950, 1951, Dr. Amos Horlacher; 1952, 1953, W. Russell Zacharias; 1954, 1955, Don L. Larrabee, Esq., 1956, 1957, 1958, Dr. Victor B. Hann; 1959, Nathan W. Stuart, Esq.

Miss Eva L. Keller was recording secretary from 1953 to 1960; Miss Nellie Gorgas corresponding secretary from 1953 to 1960.

DR. WERTZ AND FAMILY

Dr. Wertz was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, on October 5, 1916. Graduating from Dickinson College in 1937, he received an M. A. degree from Boston University in 1939, and in

1940 an S. T. B. from the School of Theology at Boston University. In 1957 Dickinson College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1953 he was appointed by Bishop Oxnam as superintendent of the Williamsport District of the Central Pennsylvania Conference after having served the college church in Carlisle from 1949 to 1953. He married Betty J. Rowe on August 25, 1938. Children include: Robert, Joan, Donna and Elizabeth Barratt.

STATE OF THE COLLEGE

At a meeting of the trustees of the college held in 1959, Dr. Wertz reported as follows:

“Lycoming College has never been stronger than today. The finest faculty in our history has been confronted with our best student body in the most satisfactory facilities we have ever had. This combination of circumstances has set the stage for an exciting experience in education for faculty and students alike.”

“We remain ever conscious of the need to strengthen and enlarge the faculty. We are under obligation to remain selective in the choice of students. We are sensitive to the imperative need to expand and improve the facilities. We are aware of the pressing demands for more income for student scholarship funds, and the future excellence of the college will be insured by a very substantial increase in the endowment.

“A part of the genius of our task is that each year we move forward from a position of greater strength than in the previous year.

“To this end we dedicate ourselves: Directors, Administration, Faculty, Students, Alumni, Constituents, and Friends. In the strength of Almighty God, we pledge to Lycoming College “our lives, our honor, and our sacred fortune.”

CHAPTER XIV

SUCCESSION OF TEACHERS

The following historical sketch of the succession of teachers from 1848 to 1913 gives the year of appointment only, while the sketch of the succession of teachers from 1913 to 1947 gives not only the year of the appointment but also the years in which the various teachers removed from the institution:

1848 Rev. B. H. Crever, Mrs. Susan C. Crever, Miss Kate E. Crever.

1850 J. W. Barrett, N. Ross, Miss C. Clarke, Preceptress.

1851 Ebenezer Smith.

1852 M. Boswell.

1853 J. W. Ferree, Mathematics; Charles Zscheigner, Ancient Languages.

1854 Miss Lizzie Lyman, Primary; W. Storms, Music; Miss Ophelia Bronson, Music; Miss M. J. Beck, Music.

1855 Miss Traugh, Primary; John D. Wallace, Preparatory; R. W. Humphries, English.

1856 J. F. Rusling, Natural Science; Miss Lizzie Wiley, Primary.

1857 Arbogast, Natural Science; William Lighton, Music; Miss M. Winner, Preceptress.

1858 Rev. John Wilson, Natural Science; Miss M. B. Cushman, Preceptress; Miss Laura Van-Ness, Painting and Drawing.

1859 George W. John, Natural Science; S. M. Gibbs, Commercial; T. S. Reese, Ancient Languages.

1860 W. H. Dill, Ancient Languages; Miss Emma Malin, Primary; Miss Mary Calder, Preceptress.

1862 Rev. Thomas Care, Natural Science; H. C. Moyer, Preparatory; Miss Annie Fisk, Music.

1863 Mr. R. Dill, Preparatory.

1864 Miss A. M. Requa, Preceptress; James Mitchell, Commercial; Miss Maggie Beckwith, Painting and Drawing.

1865 H. A. Curran, Natural Science; J. F. Davis, Commercial; Miss M. J. Green, Preceptress; C. R. Gearhart, Preparatory; J. Ogleby, Preparatory; Charles Bragdon, Ancient Languages.

1866 J. R. Akers, Preparatory.

1868 C. J. Little, Mathematics; Miss A. M. Thomson, Preceptress; Miss F. B. Rowland, Painting and Drawing; Miss M. S. Taylor, Primary.

1869 F. Grishow, Music; H. A. Curran, Ancient Languages; S. F. Law, Music; H. C. Moyer, Natural Science; B. C. Conner, Preparatory.

1870 B. B. Else, Mathematics; Mrs. B. B. Else, Painting and Drawing; W. R. Fisher, Natural Science; Miss R. Loudenslager, Preparatory; Miss M. E. Taneyhill, Preceptress; Miss L. F. Baird, Primary.

1871 John E. Bahn, Ancient and Modern Languages; Gustavus Voelker, Music; Daniel Herr, Preparatory.

1872 R. S. Devol, Natural Science; Miss M. E. V. Pardoe, Preceptress; Mrs. A. D. Blackman, Music.

1873 Miss S. Cummings, Primary; W. F. Spottswood, Natural Science; G. Voelker, Music; Dr. T. J. Mays, Natural Science.

1874 Bryon O. White, Natural Science; Mrs. Eugene Stuart, Painting and Drawing; James Elden, Mathematics; E. C. Lavers, Preparatory; Miss Maggie C. Clark, Primary.

1875 Miss Mollie P. Welty, Primary; T. Bland Noss, Preparatory; Judson B. Coit, Mathematics; J. Bahn, Languages; T. Bland Noss, Preparatory; Mollie P. Welty, Primary Department; Judson B. Coit, Mathematics.

1876 B. C. Conner, Natural Science.

1877 Miss Bareford, Elocution.
A. B. Carrington, Preparatory.

1878 The Jewish Rabbi, Michael Wurtzel; Maggie McCullough, A. M., of Williamsport, Pa. taught Hebrew.

1879 O. B. Super, Ancient and Modern Languages.
Louisa Anderson, Elocution.
Mr. Carrington transferred from Preparatory to Mathematics.
Mr. Snyder to Preparatory.
Sarah B. Yardley, Assistant Instructor in Instrumental and Vocal Music.
Francis I. Pentengill, Elocution.
Lee Huber, Natural Science.

1880 J. W. Freley, Natural Science.
A. W. Harris, Mathematics.
A. E. Colegrove, Preparatory.
L. A. Southwick, Painting and Drawing.
M. E. Musser, Assistant in Preparatory.

1881 Lucretia Jones, Elocution.
M. D. Learned, Ancient and Modern Languages.
Clara M. Wright, Assistant in Instrumental and Vocal Music.
Mrs. J. L. Gassaway, Painting and Drawing.

1882 W. C. Robinson, Academic Department.

1883 George W. Cook, Mathematics.
V. Hollenbeck, Commercial Department with Latin.

F. W. Larned, Preparatory.
Miss B. Bishop, Assistant in Preparatory.

1884 Mrs. Kate E. Purvis, Assistant in Instrumental and Vocal Music.
Mr. Dewel, Mathematics.
E. M. Pickop, Ancient and Modern Languages.
C. A. Roe, Commercial Department and Latin.
Emma S. Baker, Preceptress.
Ada C. Hartzell, Assistant in Preparatory.

1885 H. A. Peck, Mathematics.
H. H. Williams, Ancient Languages.
Frank M. McLaury, Academic Department.

1886 Maggie M. Baker, Assistant in Music Department.
Helen E. Wilson, Assistant in Preparatory.
W. A. Wilson, Commercial Department and Latin.
Alice E. Smiley, Elocution.
Lizzie S. Voelkler, Assistant in Instrumental Music.
Horace H. Hills, Jr., Assistant in Vocal Music.

1887 George Brower, Mathematics.
W. A. Wilson, Ancient Languages.
C. D. Fehr, Commercial and Latin.
Elizabeth Hammond, Elocution.
Helen E. Wilson, Assistant Teacher.

1888 Helen E. Wilson, Mental Science and Belles Lettres.
Anna S. Gibson, Assistant in Vocal Music.
Frances S. Gunningham, Elocution.
George P. Clark, Natural Science.

1889 Charlotte J. Hoag, Preceptress.
Ada M. C. Hartzell, Assistant in Preparatory.
Mr. Brown, Mathematics.

1890 W. E. Smyser, Latin and Rhetoric.
Charlotte C. Everett, Academic Department.
E. Myrtle Drum, Elocution.
Bryon B. Brackett, Mathematics.
A. G. Fradewburg, History, Rhetoric and Latin.
Anna H. Smith, Mental Science and Belles Lettres.
Nellie Lake, Director of Instrumental Music.
Anna O. Payne, Assistant in Instrumental Music.

1891 Alice M. Bates, Assistant in Instrumental Music.
Charles W. Hulst, Latin, History and Rhetoric.
C. S. Barnes, Academic Department.
J. S. Gibson, Natural Science.

1892 Helen E. Wilson, History and Literature.
C. C. Freeman, Natural Science.
Earl D. Shepard, Mathematics.
May Stuart, Director of Music.

Harriet E. Breece, Elocution.

1893 Thomas J. Penfield, Ancient Languages.
George S. Gardner, Natural Science.
Clarence L. Peaslee, Latin and Rhetoric.
Fred E. Downe, Mathematics.
Arthur H. Chamberlain, Academic Department.
W. J. Douglas, Natural Science.
Bessie M. Swartz, Elocution.

1894 H. W. Pyles, Academic Department.
Daniel W. Terry, Mathematics.
Henry R. VanDeusen, Latin and Rhetoric.
Adele Maty, Vocal Department.

1895 Helen E. Wilson, Preceptress.
Jessie L. Andrews, Assistant in Instrumental Music.
Estella McGee, Vocal Music.
William A. Case, Mathematics.
Hermin Bopp, Director of Instrumental Music.
Mary S. Crinckshank, German.
Helen B. Welsh, Elocution.

1896 Arrestus E. Baker, Violin.
Minnie M. Hooven, Academic Department.
Charles Summer Shields, Flute, etc.

1897 Harriette A. Hynes, Preceptress.
Maurice J. Bobb, Mathematics.
Mary L. Quin, Assistant in Instrumental Music.
Jessica F. TerWilliger, Elocution.

1898 George E. Pollock, Natural Science.
E. K. Smith, Latin and Rhetoric.

1899 James T. VanBurkalow, Latin and Rhetoric.
Mr. Craver, Ancient Languages.
Clarence E. McCloskey, Natural Science.
Miss James, Assistant in Instrumental Music.
Charlotte C. Everett, Preceptress.
M. Elizabeth Perley, German and French.
Augusta H. Gilmore, Elocution.
Harry A. Morse, Latin and Rhetoric.
Samuel M. Tressler, Academic Department.

1900 Cornelia G. Wilson, Latin and History.
Herr Klieman, Mandolin, Guitar, etc.
Henry A. Morse, Latin and Rhetoric.

1901 Thomas Marshall West, Latin and Rhetoric.
Mary S. Crinkshanks, French and German.
Jennie Fairchild, Study Hall.

1902 Ellen S. Rausom, Director of Instrumental Music.
Agnes Miles, Assistant in Instrumental Music.

	Robert McMahon, Ancient Languages.
	Mary W. Seeley, Assistant in Piano Department.
1903	Jas. Bryant Mack, Mathematics.
1904	Harry O. Ryder, Ancient Languages. Fannie M. Leech, French and German. Martha B. Bowman, Assistant in Academic Department. W. G. Butler, Stringed Instruments. Cornelia R. Ehren, Assistant in Piano. Blanche E. Marsh, Vocal. Jeannett C. Vorce, Assistant in Piano. Charles P. Hayes, Latin and Rhetoric. Edwin B. Hodge, Academic Department.
1905	Miss Burch, Assistant in Elocution. Esther Fellows, Art Department. Mary C. Ames, English. I. F. Groves, Study Hall monitor. Edward J. Hickox, Latin and Director of Athletics. Cornelia G. Wilson, Preceptress. Miss Sherwood and Lulu Babb, Vocal Music. G. C. Stanley, Mathematics.
1906	J. Floy Sherwood, Psychology and Literature. G. W. Hoyt, Commercial Department. Louis Lindsay, Mathematics. Lillian E. Fisk, Art Department. Minnie M. Mack, Logic, etc.
1907	Edna Albert, Preceptress. Mabel Gohl, Instructor in Piano. A. W. Comfort, Coach and Latin. G. Ralph Jennings, Academic Department. Walter F. Shenton, Mathematics. Edith W. Casho, Physical Culture. Bessie A. Knapp, Vocal Music.
1908	A. M. Cottrell, Coach and Latin. Margaret M. Rue, Assistant in Academic Department. Wilbur H. Norcross, Ancient Languages. R. Roy Anderson, Academic Department. Vida Byrd, Assistant instructor of Piano. Ruth C. Hobart, Expression.
1909	Edith Levin, Assistant in Piano. Elizabeth Marsh, Art Department. P. L. Cordray, Latin and Athletics. Emiline S. Rublee, Assistant in Piano.
1910	C. H. Rawlins, Jr., Mathematics.
1911	Elizabeth P. Supplee, Assistant Academic Department. Lucy C. Chapin, Art Department.

	Miriam L. Chandler, Assistant in Piano.
	Florence Vincent, Vocal Music.
	Minnie M. Hooven, Academic Department.
	Elna H. Nelson, Assistant in Latin, Mathematics, etc.
1912	O. S. Frank, Natural Science.
	Jesse M. Bard, Asst. in Art Department.
	Miss C. R. Ehren, advanced to Director of Piano.
	Misses R. Feigley, and B. Parlette, assistants in Piano.
	Jeanette Stevens, French and German.
	Wilbur H. Norcross advanced to the Deanship.

1913

	Withdrew
Berger, Ralph—Librarian	1916
Churchill, Mrs. Helena Bradford—Expression & Phys. Training (Girls)	1918
Clausing, Roth—Latin & Economics	1914
Ekman, Gunnar A. G.—Violin	1914
Jeffrey, Thomas Cowling—Mathematics	1918
Pease, Royal Stanley—English	1916

1914

Edwards, John Bowen, Dean—Ancient Languages	1915
Finley, Harvey Earl—Athletics & Asst. in English & Latin	1915
Fisher, John Ward—Latin, German, Economics	1916
Hill, Gervis Gardner—Commercial Courses	1917
Oppenheim, Richard—Violin	1918
Owen, Olive Dhu—Voice	1923

1915

Blossom, John E., Dean—Ancient Languages	1918
Robbins, Howard W.—Athletics, Asst. in English & Math.	1916
Workman, Edith—Art	1916

1916

Browning, Ruth C.—Art	1917
Eyster, Lewis C.—Science	1917
Hooper, Minnie L.—Junior Dept.	1918
North, William N.—English (Was here until about 1918, then came back and was Dean from 1921)	1923
Shank, Dorothy E.—Home Economics	1917
Williams, Howard B.—Athletics, Asst. in English & Math.	1917

1917

Hanson, Ernst—Commercial Courses -----	1919
Stackhouse, Helen Marion—Piano -----	1918
Wray, Frank Edwin—Science -----	1919

1918

Challenor, Thomas—Pipe Organ—Name in catalogue but not in book in office -----	1920
Creager, Harold Luther—Math. -----	1919
Ingalls, Edith Eliza—English -----	1919
Malott, (Ivy) May, Preceptress—History -----	1919
Mather, Margaret—Piano & Harmony -----	1921
Robinson, Ethel—Expression, Phys. Train. (Girls) -----	1919
Robison, Pueria Beatrice—Junior Dept. -----	1922
Rosettie, Liedtke, Mlle. de—Modern Languages -----	1923
Stiles, Marguerite Welles—Violin (Out 1920-22, Back 1922-23) -----	1923
Whitaker, Lethea Yvonne—Arts and Crafts -----	1919
Williams, Robert Dean—Ancient Languages -----	1921

1919

Chittim, Charles William—Commercial Courses -----	1920
Garber, Dale Woods—Math. -----	1920
Gilman, Mary Agnes, Preceptress—History -----	1921
Mason, August Howard—Latin -----	1920
Reed, Elizabeth Russell—Expression, Phys. Train. (Girls), taught Expression under her married name, Mrs. Mann -----	1925
Talley, Fayette Newcomb—Science -----	1920

1920

Crist, Ray Henry—Science -----	1921
Glenn, John Gray—Greek, Psychology, Ethics -----	1921
Greene, (Albert) Harland—Latin, English (Out 1926, Back 1927-29) -----	1929
Hartman, Hazel—Violin -----	1922
Hefferman, John Kinsey—Math. -----	1921
Manley, Lucie Mathilde—Art -----	1936
Simpson, William—Commercial Courses -----	1921

1921

Allen, Lucy M., Preceptress—History -----	1923
Applegate, Pearl—Listed in book in office as member of faculty 1921-22, but not in catalogue -----	1922
Leaman, Clara J.—Latin, English -----	1922

Leuf, Ralph Rea—Commercial Courses	1924
Long, John W., President—English Bible	
Miller, Donald R.—Athletics, Asst. in Math.	1923
Skeath, (James) Milton—Math. (Was Dean 1925-33, later Acting Dean, Then Dean)	
Sprague, Muriel A.—Piano	1923
Thompson, Russell I.—Greek, Psychology, English	1924
Westover, F. Murray—Science	1923

1922

Herrington, Mildred E.—Phys. Ed. for Girls (Out 1923-24, then back)	1926
Megahan, Esther Belle—Piano	1924
Rutherford, Margaret E.—Junior Dept.	1925
Sharp, Lillian M.—Commercial Art	1924
Upperman, Harry Lee—English, History	1923

1923

Cornwell, John G., Jr.—Science—Dean 1934 to	1943
Derstine, Marguerite—English, History	1924
Dodd, Emily M.—Voice	1925
Hall, Elizabeth Seay, Preceptress—English (In catalogue: Ethel Wright Thompson, Acting Preceptress since May 1)	1924
McClure, Benjamin, Dean—History	1925
Medlar, Reba N.—French, Spanish	1924
Owen, Frank Earl—Violin	1927
Reid, Georgia E.—Commercial Courses	1924
Swartz, M. Ross, Director of Athletics—History	1930
Tucker, Viola—Piano	1924
Willard, Willis W.—Rural Leadership, Religious Education (Later taught part time 1929-30)	1927

1924

Aker, J. Harry—Piano	1926
Aker, Mrs. J. Harry—Home Economics	1926
Allen, Mrs. Mae Belle—Shorthand, Typewriting, Rapid Cal- culation, Com'l Arith.	1927
Carlson, Franklin M.—Salesmanship, Bkkg.—1924-26, Back 1931-34	1934
Cunningham, Priscilla S.—Supervisor of Commercial Art	1926
Jarrett, Edith—Kindergarten Instructor	1927
Kapp, Ruth Inez—History, English 1924-28, back 1929	1934
Mulliner, Mary—Instrumental Music	1925
Sterling, James W.—Greek, English 24-30, back 1934-42, back 1945	

Van Dyke, M. Louise, Preceptress—English -----	1929
Walker, Natalie—French, Spanish—last year she was Mrs. Owen -----	1927
	1925
Bredenberg, Hilda S.—Voice -----	1926
Brunstetter, Mrs. Lulu—Junior Dept.	
Fleming, Miss Marion—Expression -----	1928
Graham, Vera—Piano (In book in office but not in catalogue)	1926
Markle, Charles J.—Greek, Science -----	1927
	1926
Affhauser, Miss Marion—Piano -----	1933
Bates, Mrs. Myrra—Voice -----	1944
Beck, Marvin N. J.—Latin, English -----	1927
Herman, Marion L.—Math. -----	1930
Lowther, Mary Eleanor—Home Economics 1926-28, back 1929-30 -----	1930
Richey, Harold Austin—Piano -----	1933
Roth, Harriet Enona—Com'l Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration (Out 1941-42) Back 1942-43 -----	1943
Sheffer, Mrs. Robert—Home Economics (Spring of 1925-26 year) -----	1926
Van Dyke, Paul W.—Bkkg., Penmanship, Com'l Law, Salesmanship -----	1929
Wilson, Mary—Academic Dept. Director Girls' Phys. Education -----	1927
	1927
Arndt, Elizabeth—French, Spanish -----	1928
Blakely, Lois E.—Piano, Harmony, Appreciation -----	1929
Campbell, Dorothy M.—Junior Dept. Girls' Phys. Edu. Dr. -----	1929
Waugh, Harvey R.—Violin -----	1929
	1928
Dittmar, Emmaline—Home Economics -----	1929
Keefer, Gladys S.—Expression, English -----	1929
MacLear, Charlotte—French, Spanish -----	1934
	1929
Armstrong, Elliott Chidsey—Latin -----	1932
Beall, Ruth, Preceptress—Biology -----	1930
Dewey, Florence—Violin, Theoretical Subjects (Dean of Women 1942 to)	
Geigle, Francis R.—Commercial Subjects -----	1935

Gillette, Phil Gordon—Spanish, French, German		
Grubb, Hazel—Girls' Phys. Dr.	1930	
Heyler, Ezra D.—Commercial Subjects	1930	
Hoy, Charlotte—Librarian	1932	
Kelso, John M.—College Latin, Greek, German	1933	
Matz, Robert Luke—Economics, Business Law—Part time	1930	
Vignerion, Marie Eugenie—English, Public Speaking	1931	
	1930	
Camp, George C.—English	1934	
Choate, Cautious A.—Bible, Religious Education, College Pastor	1935	
Fitch, Eleanor J.—Science, Phys. Edu. for Girls	1933	
Heisel, Robert Wilson—English, Phys. Ed.	1932	
Smith, Paul E.—English, Asst. Phys. Ed.	1934	
Taylor, Minnie V., Dean of Women—Sociology	1933	
Westover, Grace E.—Commercial Subjects	1933	
Williams, Charles S.—Commercial Law, Political Economy	1932	
	1931	
Babcock, Joseph D.—Math. Science (Out 1942-45, Back 1945 to Evans, S. B.—Field Agent		
	1932	
Foster, J. F.—Public Speaking	1933	
McKay, Earl Z.—Coach	1942	
Read, James Morgan—German, History	1934	
	1933	
Budd, M. Caroline—Piano	1943	
Chalice, Noreen, Asst. Librarian—Biology (Out 1937, Back later, Mrs. Blum)		
Delo, Eleanor L.—Commercial Subjects	1937	
Lane, Charlotte A., Dean of Women—Speech, Dramatics, English	1936	
Treille, Marguerite—French, German	1934	
Troth, Dennis C., Dean—Psychology, Sociology, Orientation		
	Died July 1934	
	1934	
Babcock, Mrs. Mabel F.—Prep English, Latin	1947	
Child, Ruth C.—English	1937	
Choate, Mrs. Ruth P., Dean of Women—Prep English	1935	
Frederick, Edna C.—French	1936	
Godshall, (Wilson) Leon—Political Science, History	1939	

Myers, Fred L.—Asst. Coach, Prep Biology	1935
Noll, Charles W.—Band	1935
Welliver, Harry B., Jr.—Organ, Piano	1935

1935

Burnham, Charlotte M., Dean of Women—Sociology	1936
Harrington, Burritt C.—Bible, College Pastor	1939
Kates, Kenneth C.—Biology	1938
McGrath, Sterling H.—Commercial Subjects	1942
Ridington, William R.—Greek, Latin	1938

1936

Hall, H. Dorcas, Dean of Women—Prep History	1942
Landon, Mary A., Piano (Out 1942-43, Back 1943 as Mrs. Russell)	
Richardson, Lulu M.—French	1944
Ridington, Mrs. Edith Farr—Part time—Prep Latin	1938
Shank, Katherine E.—Speech, Dramatics, English	1939
Wood, James H.	

1937

Burrell, Margaret de Forest—Part time—History & Appreciation of Art	1940
Marston, Mrs. Louise Gilbert—English	1940
Shannon, Marjorie C.—Prep Biology, Typing, Lab. Asst. (Sept. to Jan. only)	1938
Wellbaum, Kathryn Adeline—Commercial Subjects	1938

1938

Duvall, Grace A.—Part time—Typing (Dr. Long's Secy.)	1939
Eagle, Edwin D.—Greek, Latin	1940
Gibson, Klein—Asst. in Chemistry	1939
Minor, Miss Leslie W.—Part time—Prep Biology, French	1941
Morrissey, Richard V.—Biology	1943
Newland, Lydia May—Librarian	1940
Roberts, June Burcham—Secretarial Sciences	1940

1939

Beam, Herbert P.—Part time—Religion, College Pastor	1941
Fithian, Harry C., Jr.—Part time—Business Law—Out 1943, back later	
Graham, John P.—Prep History, English	
Isenberg, B. Ellen—Phys. Ed., Prep Biology	1942
James, Joseph B.—History, Political Science	1940
Johnson, Donald J.—Asst. in Chemistry, Math.	1940

Lorenz, Jennie—Public Speaking, English—From March to end of school year -----	1939
Platz, Mabel B.—Speech, Dramatics, English -----	1940
	1940
Babcock, Mrs. Harriet H.—Secretarial Science -----	1941
Dickason, Albert A.—Secretarial Science -----	1946
Dunlap, George A.—English -----	1944
Getchell, A. Stanley—Asst in Chemistry, Math. -----	1941
Hancock, William O., Jr.—Prep English -----	1941
Harvey, Mary E.—Librarian -----	1945
Miller, Paul I.—History, Political Science -----	1942
Sponsler, Edwin E.—Art -----	1941
Tyson, Wilma A.—Speech, Dramatics -----	1941
	1941
Emerson, Sybil—Art -----	1942
Griffin, Miss Sydney—Secretarial Science -----	1942
Hamilton, Sallye—Home Economics -----	1942
Jewett, M. Louise—Speech, Dramatics, Prep English -----	1943
Turner, Edna May—Asst. in Chemistry, Math. -----	1942
	1942
Bauer, Mrs. Mabel K.—Chemistry -----	1943
Daugherty, John H.—Physics, Math. -----	1943
Faus, W. Arthur—Religion (2nd sem. 1941-42, 1st sem. 1942-43) Back later	1942
Hain, Rollin E.—Phys. Ed. -----	1945
Koch, Mrs. Lois F.—Secretarial Science -----	1944
Messamore, Ford—History, Political Science, Sociology -----	1943
Williamson, Clyde E.—Part time—Economics (1st sem. 1942-43) -----	1943
Wurster, Clyde H.—Part time—Engineering Drawing (2nd sem. 1941-42) -----	1942
Watkins, Helen R.—Phys. Ed., Biology -----	1945
	1943
Dorey, Mrs. Hazel—Piano -----	1944
Eastlake, Alice E.—Biology (2nd sem. 1942-43, 1943-44) -----	1944
Golder, Mrs. Helen M.—Art, Prep Math. -----	1944
Heil, Clinton F.—Physics -----	1944
Koch, Alfred P.—Commerce and Finance (2nd sem. 1942-43, 1943-44) -----	1944
Machamer, Gladford D.—Part-time teacher, Public Speaking (Dr. Long's Secy.) -----	1944

Malandra, Frank J.—History, Sociology, Spanish	1944
McMillan, Mrs. Alberta H.—Prep English, History	1944
Souders, David Paul—Math.	1944
Winch, Robert—History, English	1944
	1944
Bartoo, Mrs. Harriette V.—Biology	1947
Haynes, Laurine L.—French, Prep Latin	1946
Hess, Mrs. Ethelwynne S.—Physics, Math.	
Hill, Rowland M.—English	1945
Kline, Harley B.—Part time—Religion	1945
Nichols, Mrs. Helen Gray—Public Speaking—Out 1947, back later	
Stevens, Frederick C.—Sociology, Voice	1946
Weidman, Mrs. Helen Breese—History, Economics	
Yocum, Mrs. Jean Croft—Secretarial Science	
	1945
Angstadt, Irvin F.—Part time—Engineering Drawing	1947
Heether, James A.—Chemistry	
Heig, Barbara E.—Phys. Ed. (2nd sem. 1944-45)	1945
Larrabee, Don L.—Part time—Business Law	
Richards, Mrs. Ayelien W.—Part time—Phys. Ed. (2nd sem. 1944-45)	
Switzer, Clair J.—Religion	
Wagner, Mrs. Elizabeth C.—Art (2nd sem. 1944-45)	1945
	1946
Bastian, Fred F.—Part time—Biology	
Bauer, Carl F.—Part time—engineering Drawing	
Cogswell, Roger Earle—French	
Cooley, Paul B.—Part time—English	
Couzens, William W.—Commerce and Finance	
Felix, Donald J.—Dr. of Phys. Ed., Economics	
Fowler, Margaret E., Dr. of Women's Athletics, Prep Biology	
Gould, William H.—Part time—Phys. Ed., Basketball Coach	
Guffy, Wellard T.—Part time—Accounting	
Hinkelman, Harold I.—Accounting, Economics	
Jamison, M. Raymond—Part time—Science, Math.	
Jeffrey, Mrs. Gertrude—Math., English, Religious Education	
Mallinson, Mrs. Eloise B.—English	
Marley, Mary Jane—Secretarial Science	
McCann, F. Alvin—Physics, Chemistry	
McIver, Walter G.—Voice	
Miller, Ralph R.—Part time—Engineering Drawing	

Morgan, Mrs. Miriam—English, History
Orwig, Mrs. Edward—Piano
Pund, Louis L.—Math.
Remley, Donald G.—Physics, Math.
Rennick, Verle Genevieve—Biology
Sandin, Eric V.—English
Shannon, Lester G.—Part time—Sociology
Shore, Lois Jean—Part time—Business English, prep History
Smith, Robert F.—Basketball Coach—Economics, History
Smith, Virginia L. (Mrs.)—English, Prep Latin
Snyder, C. Robert—Part time—Math.
Stanford, T. Sherman—Athletic Dr., Dr. of Admissions, Chemistry
Streeter, John A.—Economics, Selling
Sucher, Edward C.—Part time—Advertising
Willard, Willis W., Jr.—Parttime—Religion
Wilson, L. Elbert—Sociology, Religion

1947

Athearn, Clarence R.—Education, Philosophy
Baer, (George) Lee, Asst. Football Coach
Crumb, Miss Cretyl I.—Biology
Dorey, J. Milnor—English
Ewing, Robert H.—History
Finkenthal, Charlotte C.—German
Frownfelter, Louise G.—Speech, Dramatics
Gideon, Bruce E.—Part time (He and Robt. C. Hicks taught Sociology
2nd sem. 1946-47)
Goodell, George S. Sociology
Haupt, Walter G.—Part time—Math.
Hicks, Robert C.—Part time—Sociology (He and Bruce Gideon taught
Soc. 2nd sem. 1946-47)
Housel, Osborne L.—Part time—Band, Orchestra
Knights, Frances E.—Math.
Mahon, Mrs. Elizabeth Hester—Prep English, Latin, History
Peffer, Garvin R.—Chemistry
Ramirez, Peter O.—Spanish
Van Baelen, Armand J. L.—Math.
Whitten, Joseph N.—Librarian
Miss Bessie White and Miss Nellie F. Gorgas assisted in gathering
together material on trustees and teachers.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

PRESIDENTS

Rev. Thomas Bowman	March, 1848 to 1858
Rev. J. H. Dashiell	March, 1858 to 1860
Rev. A. A. Reese	April, 1860 to 1862
Rev. T. M. Reese	February, 1862 to 1864
Rev. J. H. Brown	June, 1864 to 1866
Abram Updegraff	June, 1866 to 1884
Hon. John Patton	June, 1884 to 1898
Hon. Thos. Bradley	June, 1898 to 1920
J. W. Sparks	June, 1920 to 1921
M. B. Rich	June, 1921 to 1931
Hon. Robt. F. Rich	1931

VICE PRESIDENTS

DeWitt Bodine	1905 to 1910
Albert F. Young	1910 to 1912
C. E. Bennett	1912 to 1947
A. A. Phipps	1947 to ----

SECRETARIES

Robert Fleming, Esq.	March, 1848 to 1858
A. J. Dietrick, Esq.	March, 1858 to 1860
Rev. I. H. Torrence	April, 1860 to 1872
Lewis McDowell	June, 1872 to 1883
W. F. Thompson	June, 1883 to 1916
J. Henry Smith	June, 1916 to 1933
W. E. Watkins	June, 1933 to 1934
A. L. Miller	June, 1934 to 1952
L. Elbert Wilson	June, 1952 to 1956
Paul G. Gilmore	June, 1956 to ----

TREASURERS

John Smith	March, 1848 to 1860
Abram Updegraff	April, 1860 to 1864
Henry M. Harper	June, 1864 to 1868
A. Updegraff	June, 1868 to 1884
Thomas E. Kiess	1884 to 1888
Lewis McDowell	1888 to 1891
Dr. Gray	1891 to 1905
John R. Hazelet	1905 to 1912
A. F. Young	1912 to 1920
J. K. Rishell	1920 to 1927
Dr. Long	1927 to 1928
J. Henry Smith	1928 to 1933

John E. Person	1933 to 1948
Kenneth E. Himes	1948 to ____

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF SUCCESSION OF TRUSTEES

Rev. Thomas Bowman	1848 to 1858
Rev. Samuel Bryson	1848 to 1849
Rev. George Guyer	1848 to 1849
Hon. John Smith	1848 to 1863
Robert Fleming, Esq.	1848 to 1858
Charles Low	1848 to 1859
Hon. John W. Maynard	1848 to 1851
Robert Faries	1848 to 1858
Henry Hartman	1848 to 1850
David R. Showers	1848 to 1860
John Webb	1848 to 1852
George Hartman	1848 to 1852
Rev. John Tonner	1848 to 1859
Hon. James Irvin	1848 to 1851
Moses Chamberlain	1848 to 1858
James Dougal	1848 to 1851
Jonathan Wolf	1848 to 1850
Thomas Wood	1848 to 1852
Dr. J. S. Crawford	1948 to 1860
Charles B. Bowman	1948 to 1860
George Crawford	1848 to 1851
Rev. H. G. Dill	1848 to 1851
H. B. Packer	1849 to 1851
Rev. G. A. Gere	1849 to 1853
Abram Updegraff	1850 to 1884
Charles Gudykunst	1850 to 1852
Benjamin Harvey	1850 to 1851
John F. Cowen	1851 to 1858
Peter Dickinson	1851 to 1855
Rev. T. Mitchell	1851 to 1853
Henry Coffey	1851 to 1853
A. P. Wilson	1851 to 1855
S. H. Lloyd	1852 to 1853
M. W. Jackson	1852 to 1860
A. Woodward	1852 to 1858
George Slate	1852 to 1860
Rev. T. B. Sargent	1853 to 1856
Rev. Joseph France	1853 to 1854
Rev. John Foley	1853 to 1856
Lewis Huling	1853 to 1855
Rev. John Stine	1854 to 1856

C. W. Scates, Esq.	1855 to 1859
Stephen Gould	1855 to 1869
Oliver Watson	1856 to 1860
Rev. C. B. Tippett	1856 to 1857
Rev. T. Mitchell	1856 to 1858
Jacob Sallade	1857 to 1872
Rev. S. Kepler	1857 to 1859
Rev. J. H. Dashiel	1858 to 1860
Hon. A. J. Dietrick	1858 to 1860
Hon. Eli Slifer	1858 to 1871
Thomas Smith	1858 to 1860
Peter Herdic	1858 to 1860
A. A. Winegardner	1858 to 1860
John Weisel	1859 to 1870
Hon. John Patton	1859 to 1860
Rev. John Foley	1859 to 1860
Rev. J. S. Deale	1859 to 1860
Rev. A. A. Reese	1860 to 1862
Rev. I. H. Torrence	1860 to 1872
Rev. J. H. Brown	1860 to 1869
Rev. P. B. Reese	1860 to 1863
Rev. T. M. Reese	1862 to 1869
Samuel Love	1863 to 1876
Rev. B. B. Hamlin	1863 to 1869
Rev. T. Mitchell	1869 to 1870
Rev. Joseph France	1869 to 1870
A. A. Winegardner	1869 to 1876
Lewis McDowell	1870 to 1883
Hon. John Patton, Curwensville	1870 to 1897
Hon. John Smith	1870 to 1883
Rev. James Curns	1871 to 1892
Hon. Eli Slifer	1872 to 1883
George Slate	1872 to 1883
D. B. Knapp	1876 to 1878
John R. Hazelett	1878 to 1883
Thompson Mitchell	1883 to 1883
W. H. Dill	1883 to 1887
Wm. F. Thompson	1883 to 1918
T. C. Hipple	1883 to 1886
T. H. Murray	1883 to 1919
W. F. Sadler	1883 to 1890
J. Cole Green	1883 to 1901
John Patton	1884 to 1897
B. C. Bowman	1886 to 1897
Lewis McDowell	1887 to 1902

Geo. W. Hippel	1888 to 1905
Dewitt Bodine, Hughesville	1890 to 1909
Hon. D. H. Hastings, Bellefonte	1892 to 1903
Hon. Thos. Bradley, Philadelphia	1894 to 1921
Hon. H. C. McCormick, Wmsport.	1894 to 1902
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Jackson	1895 to 1898
John Sankey	1895 to 1897
Rev. Samuel A. Heilner	1898 to 1906
Rev. Martin L. Ganoe	1898 to 1905
William A. May	1898 to 1905
Alexander E. Patton	1898 to 1905
Rev. Martin L. Smyser	1899 to 1901
Geo. A. Msdill	1898 to 1902
Max L. Mitchell	1899 to 1942
D. J. Myers	1899 to 1905
James Mansel	1905 to 1923 and 1899 to 1901
John E. Dayton	1899 to 1901
Seth T. Foresman	1901 to 1812
E. B. Tustin	1901 to 1911
Samuel W. Rutherford	1901 to 1905
Dr. A. L. Garver, Roaring Spring	1903 to 1909
Wm. L. Sykes	1904 to 1917
A. F. Young	1905 to 1920
J. S. Souser	1905 to 1911
E. M. Stevens	1905 to 1918
H. T. Ames	1905 to 1936
A. A. Stevens	1905 to 1917
W. H. Sweet	1905 to 1911
C. E. Bennett	1905 to 1949
Dr. W. E. Glosser	1906 to 1930
Capt. Wm. A. May	1906 to 1924
Dr. B. C. Connor	1906 to 1913
Dr. G. Lane Taneyhill	1906 to 1916
Chas. Wesley Burns	1907 to 1922
John L. Hall	1907 to 1812
M. K. Watkins	1910 to 1919
Mrs. Dewitt Bodine	1910 to 1913
O. S. Metzler	1910 to 1942
Rev. S. B. Evans	1911 to 1941
W. W. E. Shannon	1911 to 1937
D. D. S. Koser	1911 to 1920
M. B. Rich	1912 to 1931
T. M. B. Hicks	1913 to 1925
Wm. Decker	1912 to 1925
Dr. J. K. Rishel	1913 to 1930

J. E. McDowell	1913 to 1923
J. Henry Smith	1915 to 1933
Sewell S. Watts	1917 to 1919
W. A. Phillips	1917 to 1925
Frank A. Freeman	1917 to 1919
Henry W. Shoemaker	1917 to 1940
Bishop Wm. F. McDowell	1917 to 1932
George W. Sykes	1917 to ----
C. Larue Munson	1917 to 1923
Harry Bowers Mingle	1918 to 1925
John W. Sparks	1918 to 1925
J. Walton Bowman	1918 to 1932
Carl V. Drake	1918 to 1919
H. B. Powell	1918 to 1939
James B. Graham	1919 to 1936
Elmore B. Jeffrey	1921 to 1928
Mrs. Clarence L. Peaslee	1922 to 1949
J. E. A. Bucke	1922 to 1932
E. A. Pyles	1922 to 1925
B. A. Harris	1923 to 1942
Chas. F. Sheffer	1923 to 1946
J. H. B. Reese	1923 to 1929
Henry D. Brown	1923 to 1932
Walter C. Winters	1924 to 1941
Dr. Guy R. Anderson	1924 to 1934
Walter C. Winter	1927 to 1943
W. Ed. Watkins	1927 to Hon. 1958
F. W. Vandersloot	1927 to 1934
Dr. Chas. A. Lehman	1928 to 1953
Harry M. Showalter	1928 to 1948
Dr. J. E. Skillington	1928 to 1951
John E. Person	1928 to 1949
Don M. Larrabee	1931 to ----
Hon. Robt. F. Rich	1931 to ----
A. Lawrence Miller	1932 to Hon. 1958
Bishop Edwin H. Hughes	1935 to 1942
Rev. Harry F. Babcock	1932 to 1950
Mrs. H. Marshall Stecker	1932 to ----
H. Roy Green	1934 to 1943
Ivan E. Garver, Roaring Spring	1933 to 1953
Rodgers K. Foster	1934 to 1952
Spencer S. Shannon	1936 to 1953
George F. Erdman	1936 to 1947
W. Galloway Tyson	1936 to 1957
George L. Stearns, II.	1936 to ----
John H. McCormick	1938 to 1956

Mrs. Layton S. Lyon	1938 to ----
Rev. J. Merrill Williams	1940 to 1950
John W. Lowe	1940 to 1946
Arnold A. Phipps	1941 to ----
Bishop Adna W. Leonard	1941 to 1944
W. Fleming Rich	1942 to 1943
Geo. W. Huntley, Jr.	1942 to 1949
Elvin C. Myers	1942 to ----
Charles Scott Williams	1942 to ----
Ralph E. Kelchner	1943 to ----
J. Fred Katzmaier	1946 to 1949
Edward B. Snyder	1946 to 1949
Bishop C. W. Flint	1949 to 1952
Frank Dunham	1948 to ----
L. Elbert Wilson	1948 to Hon. 1958
Wm. W. Banks	1948 to Hon. 1958
G. Cecil Weimer	1948 to 1953
Harold A. Brown	1948 to ----
Chas. V. Adams	1949 to ----
Bishop Fred P. Corson	1949 to ----
Dr. Paul E. Witmeyer	1949 to 1952
Alfred A. DiCenso	1950 to 1953
Seth T. Russell	1950 to 1954
Paul G. Gilmore	1951 to ----
Carl F. Stroehmann	1951 to 1957
Amos B. Horlacher	1953 to 1955
Jesse S. Bell	1953 to ----
Ernest M. Case	1953 to ----
Dr. F. Lamont Henninger	1953 to ----
Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam	1953 to ----
Ward Zimmer	1954 to 1955
W. Russell Zacharias	1954 to 1957
	1958 to ----
Richard Todhunter	1955 to 1958
Ralph C. Geigle	1955 to 1958
Lester A. Welliver	1956 to ----
Sheridan W. Bell	1957 to ----
Eva L. Keller	1957 to ----
Horace S. Heim	1957 to ----
Wm. A. Keese	1958 to ----
Dwight S. Large	1958 to ----
Lawson D. Matter	1958 to ----
Fred A. Pennington	1958 to ----
Dr. Fred Wertz	1954 to 1956
Dr. Herbert W. Glassco	1958 ----
Mrs. A. Roy Flanigan, Jr.	1959 ----

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